

THE HERACLEIDAE

OF

EURIPIDES.



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THE HERACLEIDAE OF EURIPIDES

*WITH INTRODUCTION, ANALYSIS, CRITICAL AND
EXPLANATORY NOTES,*

BY

EDWARD ANTHONY BECK, M.A.

FELLOW, ASSISTANT TUTOR, AND CLASSICAL LECTURER OF
TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

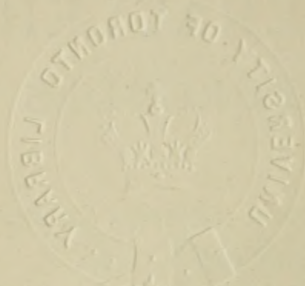
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TO MY FATHER.

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P R E F A C E

THE text and numbering of this edition is, with one or two trifling alterations in punctuation, that of Dindorf, in the *Poetae Scenici* (the stereotyped edition of 1865). The editions to which most reference has been made are those of Elmsley¹, Pflugk, Bothe and Mr Paley. Indebtedness to the three first has in most cases of importance, and to the last, it is believed, in all cases, been acknowledged.

The Critical Commentary does not profess to do more than notice and put into handy shape such of the more important or more instructive variations of text, as the more advanced student should generally be acquainted with. For further details the full critical commentary of Pflugk can be consulted; for an account of the older editions, the Preface of Elmsley; and for an account of the MSS., Pflugk, *Prooemium ad finem*. The readings of the Aldine edition or of the MSS. are for brevity referred to as "orig."

The Explanatory Notes, it is hoped, will be found sufficiently comprehensive for the more advanced students: but the aim has also been to leave unnoticed no point²

¹ The minute and yet extensive learning of Elmsley is marvellous. In such labours is the foundation of all our knowledge. But for a loftily contemptuous estimate of them, it amuses one to refer to the late Lord Lytton's *Pelham*, chapter LXIII, towards the end of the

second paragraph.

² For beginners this play is well adapted. The dialogue is simple, idiomatic, and spirited; the choruses are fine and not complicated; the difficult passages are but few; and the theme is noble.

which would be likely to present difficulties to those in an earlier stage¹.

Of the parallel passages referred to in the notes, the more important have, to save trouble, been quoted at length; the numbering of the lines being in all cases that of the "Poetae Scenici." But the careful reader will of course work with this volume, as well as grammar and lexicon, by his side.

Passages have only been translated where it seemed that the point to be brought out could be most simply explained by translation. In other cases the student has been left to do his own work.

The chorus-metres, since the few peculiarities in them have been noticed in the accessible edition of Mr Paley, have been left without comment. A full scheme or map of each is given in Pflugk.

To Mr A. W. W. Dale, Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Trinity Hall, I am much indebted for careful revision of the notes, both in MS. and in proof, and for the references to Madvig and Goodwin. The Explanatory Notes on lines 120 and 384 are his; as also those on lines 186, 213, 232, 330, 336, 409, 439, 466, 479; and portions of a dozen others.

E. A. B.

TRINITY HALL,

March, 1881.

¹ These should be taught to notice the reason for and construction of every indirect mood, participle, preposition, and *μή*: prepositions, whether apart or in composition; participles, whether concessive, as in 733, 814, 999; causal, as in 757; or forming dis-

guised protases of conditional sentences, as in 732. It is also excellent practice, with or without the book, to analyse and to paraphrase the dialogue; and thus to bring out the points of those complex retorts and hinted arguments which abound in a Greek Tragedy.

INTRODUCTION

The *Heracleidae* of Euripides differs from most Greek tragedies in the fact that its subject¹, though drawn from the usual cycle and period of dramatic legend, is treated with a direct eye to contemporary events. The subject is national,

In this it resembles the *Persae*² of Aeschylus. The *Persae* is, indeed, a finer play, since it was written in more stirring times, when a momentous crisis had united in a common aim the states of Hellas, and roused to finer consciousness the patriotism of Athens. But again, by the war with Sparta, had been evoked an enthusiasm of nationality, more limited but no less strong. To this emotion, utterance was given by the *Heracleidae*, which, written in the tension of strife, abounds with allusions, encouragements and appeals to the love of country and the championship of the weak³. Conspicuous amongst these is the following:

ἀεί ποθ' ἦδε γαῖα τοῖς ἀμηχάνοις
σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ βούλεται προσωφελεῖν: (329)

a couplet which gives noble and epigrammatic expression to a

¹ Mr Paley, judging (a) from the shortness of the play, (b) from the fewness and brevity of its choruses, thinks that the *Heracleidae*, like the *Alcestis* and probably also the *Rhesus*, was the fourth in a tetralogy; thus filling the place of the usual Satyric drama, such as the *Cyclops*. These plays he calls *Pro-Satyric*. His view seems to be supported by the quasi-comic

touches in the scene where old Iolaus arms for battle: though possibly their effect was intended to be entirely pathetic.

² For similar plots Mr Paley refers to Aesch. *Suppl.*, Eur. *Suppl.*, and Soph. *Oed. Col.*

³ Compare lines 62, 304—306, 957, and especially 284—288, and 352.

principle of action which our own country has boasted to be her traditional aim.

Scene as well as subject must have kindled the ardour of the audience: since Marathon, where Athens, as so is the scene, the champion of Hellas, had turned the tide of barbarism, is pictured as destined to be threatened, and in fact was at that moment threatened, by those whose fathers had been saved by Athens.

Besides the patriotic nature of subject and of scene, prominence is given to three national characteristics on which the Athenians specially plumed themselves: so are the virtues described. Piety to the gods, Patronage of the miserable, and Pride in noble blood. Athens, as a Democracy, proud of the universal suffrage of her citizens, justifies and founds that pride on her faith in their nobility of manners and of hereditary instinct.

Thus the subject, the prevalent underlying idea, and as it were the hero of the drama, is Athens, in her attitude or character of free champion of the oppressed. In fact, The nation is the hero. It is true that at different times our sympathies are concentrated now on the troubles of Demophon as a constitutional ruler, now on the heroic self-sacrifice of Macaria, now on the equally heroic bearing of the doomed Eurystheus; and that Iolaus, who is the most prominent and continuous actor, is in a sense the hero. But the characters in the plot are meant to excite in themselves and in their time an interest wholly secondary to that aroused by the suggested parallel with contemporary events.

The disjointed nature of the Plot¹ has been much complained of. It has been asserted that the interest ceases when the climax is reached, when the sacrifice of Macaria secures the victory of Athens; and that the rest is detail, foreseen already, and wearisome. To this complaint the following should be sufficient answers: that to the then Athenian audience the details of the consequent Athenian victory, culminating in the Pro-Athenian Prophecy of

Is the plot faulty?

¹ An epitome of the Plot will be found at the end of the text.

Eurystheus, was a most exciting consummation: and that to create this excitement, and not to invent a technically correct plot, was probably the main intention of the author.

If it may be again objected, that the story, as a whole, thus constituted, is not a true tragedy: there can at least be no doubt of the artistic correctness of the several themes: or that the plight and deliverance of the Heracleidae, the self-sacrifice of Macaria, and the fearless death of Eurystheus, are each of them worthy subjects of tragedy: while the references to the existing life-struggle of Athens lend as it were continuity to the whole, and wrap it all in a tragic atmosphere. This conclusion will be confirmed by careful collation of the plot, taken both in sections and in its entirety, with the canons laid down in Aristotle's definition of Poetry (*Poetics*, c. 6):—*ἔστιν οὖν τραγῳδία μίμησις πράξεως σπουδαίας καὶ τελείας, μέγεθος ἐχούσης· ἡδυσμένῳ λόγῳ, χωρὶς ἐκάστου τῶν εἰδῶν ἐν τοῖς μορίοις, δρώντων, καὶ οὐ δι' ἀπαγγελίας, δι' ἐλέου καὶ φόβου περαίνουσα τὴν τῶν τοιούτων παθημάτων κάθαρσιν.* "Tragedy, then, is an imitation of an action that is important, entire, and of a proper magnitude; by language embellished and rendered pleasurable, but by different means in different parts; in the way, not of narration, but of action; effecting, through pity and terror, the correction and refinement of such passions."

Is the play a legitimate Tragedy?

As minor points it may be noticed (I) that the proverbial Athenian delight in minute argument and litigation is gratified throughout the play. (1) By the dispute of Iolaus and Demophon with the herald; (2) by the perplexed debate which Demophon holds with himself how he may reconcile his championship of the refugees with a constitutional policy; (3) by the enforced admiration of the noble death of the enemy Eurystheus, and the excellent case which he is made to establish for himself.

Litigation in the play,

And again (II) that two principles of International Law seem so clearly alluded to that we may fairly assume them to have existed, at least as tacit customs, in the time of Euripides. (1) The Argive claim to

and International Law.

the persons of the *Heracleidae* is (line 139) grounded on a presumed practice of the extradition of political criminals. (2) The Athenians are made to state, as an exceptional fact (line 966), which they take credit for, that they kill only in fair fight, and do not put to death their prisoners of war.

A summary of the Plot will be found at the end of the text: and the probable date of the production of the play will be gathered from the second and third paragraphs of the summary of the Prooemium of Pflugk which here follows.

Summary of Parts of Pflugk's Prooemium.

It has been said that the *Heracleidae* is bad both in plot and in treatment. This statement is unfair. A great Justification of the plot, author may infringe the variable, though not the fundamental, laws of tragedy. He may set a precedent which need not be followed. He may write, that is, for once, and if the times demand it, "ad captandam auram popularem, et temporis causa." Such work we should consider "quasi spectemus fabulam, non quasi legamus." The design of the plot, its national and temporary character, was deliberate. The momentousness of the crisis justifies that design.

Boeckh, from lines 284 sq. (cf. also 353 sq., and 759 sq.), conjectures the *Heracleidae* to have been written Ol. 90. 3, B.C. 418¹, "quum rupto foedere Argivi pacem cum Laconibus ferrent, Atheniensibus autem bellum inferrent." Cf. Thuc. v. 76 sq. In the following year, the popular party was restored at Argos, and peace again made between Argos and Athens. Cf. Thuc. v. 82².

¹ This is the date to which Mr Paley leans. Argos, he thinks, is attacked for entering into a treaty with Sparta; while Sparta is reminded that Athens had protected from Argos the ancestors of the

Spartan kings.

² Cf. Thirlwall's *History of Greece*, c. XXIV. pp. 345, 352—5 (Cabinet Encyclopaedia edition); and Grote, c. LVI. pp. 362—370 (edition of 1870).

But Boeckh, in regarding the play to refer to an outbreak of hostilities with Argos, relies on individual passages.

Taken as a whole, the play points to enmity not so much against Argos as against *Sparta*. Against

Argos it was momentary; against Sparta, deep and long. (1) The Spartans had notoriously broken their pledges, instance Plataeae. (2) From line 377 it would seem that peace had been broken, and that the Athenians wished to seem driven to war against their will. (3) The inroads of Sparta are alluded to in line 1034. It is probable that Euripides wished to protest against a threatened violation of the tetrapolis. (4) The mention of Sparta by name is in line 742 forcibly dragged in. The frequent mention of Argos as an enemy was a necessity of the plot: but the audience would take the allusions as referring to Sparta, whom they hated most and longest. The date, then, judging from (2), is probably neither earlier than Ol. 87. $\frac{2}{3}$, B.C. 431, or¹, nor much later than Ol. 88. 2, B.C. 427.

At any rate, the regularity of the metre proves it to be one of the earlier plays of Euripides. Cf. note on line 211.

[Pflugk, in the course of his Prooemium, amongst other subjects, further observes: (1) The Athenians thoroughly believed the legend that the Heracleidae had been saved by them. Cf. the Decree in *Dem. de Cor.* § 186; and references in *Pil. Pr.* p. 9. The Peloponnesians in their annual inroads abstained from places at which the Heracleidae were said to have found refuge. Cf. *Diod. Sic.* XII. 45. (2) To illustrate the Athenian passion for oracles during the war, Pflugk refers to *Ar. Equites* 797, 965, 1002; and *Thuc.* II. 54. See also *Ar. Aves*

¹ B.C. 431. The date of the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. Cf. Thirlwall, end of c. XIX. and beginning of c. XX.; Grote, c. XLVIII.—We know that the *Medea*, the oldest surviving tragedy of Euripides (with the exception of the *Rhesus*), was written B.C. 432. The subsequent plays were therefore written during the war which broke out B.C.

431. The date of the *Heracleidae* can therefore be assigned to either about B.C. 430, or to B.C. 418: to the former date, if the allusions in the play are taken as referring to the outbreak of the war with Sparta; to the latter, if it is thought that the poet's object was to protest against the treaty of B.C. 418 between Sparta and Argos.

passim. To gratify this passion, Euripides has here invented the oracle which he puts into the mouth of Eurystheus: whom, in the teeth of the tradition, he saves from dying at the hands of Iolaus. (3) Pflugk defends the *Heracleidae* against the promiscuous abuse of Schlegel (*de art. dram.* Vol. I. p. 260). (4) He combats the opinion of Hermann, who argued (see Pfl. Pro. p. 11) that a portion of the *Heracleidae*, supposed to have contained the lamentations and other sequel on the death of Macaria, had been omitted. These would have been foreign to the purpose of the play, which is (a) to display the *pietas* of Athens, (b) to prophesy her success. (Ar. *Eg.* 214, which is said by the Scholiast *in loc.* to be taken from Eur. *Herac.*, was probably quoted from a similar play, the lost *Iolaus* of Sophocles.)]

Note on the Dramatis Personae.

- I. Protagonistes = first Iolaos, then Eurystheus.
- II. Deuteragonistes = first Demophon, then Alcmena.
- III. Tritagonistes = (in order) Copeus, Macaria, Attendant, and Herald.
- IV. *κωφὰ πρόσωπα*, Acamas, who accompanies Demophon; and the remaining children of Heracles.

The story is, as usually, represented as occurring in one day and at one place (Marathon): and, to preserve this dramatic necessity, the interval necessary for the absence of Demophon is hurried over. He departs at 352 to make the military preparations which, on his return in 389, he announces as completed.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΙ.

ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ

ΙΟΛΑΟΣ.

ΚΟΠΡΕΥΣ.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ.

ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ.

ΑΛΚΜΗΝΗ.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

ΕΥΡΥΣΘΕΥΣ.

ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Ἰόλαος υἱὸς μὲν ἦν Ἰφικλέους, ἀδελφιδοῦς δὲ Ἡρακλέους· ἐν νεότητι δ' ἐκείνῳ συστρατευσάμενος ἐν γῆρᾳ τοῖς ἐξ ἐκείνου βοηθὸς εὖνους παρέστη. τῶν γὰρ παίδων ἐξ ἀπάσης ἐλαυνομένων γῆς ὑπ' Εὐρυσθέως, ἔχων αὐτοὺς ἦλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας, κακεῖ προσφυγῶν τοῖς θεοῖς ἔσχε τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, Δημοφῶντος τῆς πόλεως κρατοῦντος. Κοπρέως δὲ τοῦ Εὐρυσθέως κήρυκος ἀποσπᾶν θέλωντος τοὺς ἱκέτας, ἐκώλυσεν αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ ἀπῆλθε, πόλεμον ἀπειλήσας προσδέχεσθαι. Δημοφῶν δὲ τούτου μὲν ὠλιγώρει χρησμῶν δὲ αὐτῷ νικηφόρων γενηθέντων, ἐὰν Δήμητρι τὴν εὐγενεστάτην παρθένων σφάξῃ, τοῖς λόγοις βαρέως ἔσχεν· οὔτε γὰρ ἰδίαν οὔτε τῶν πολιτῶν τινος θυγατέρα χάριν τῶν ἱκετῶν ἀποκτεῖναι δίκαιον ἡγείτο. τὴν μαντείαν δὲ προγνοῦσα μία τῶν Ἡρακλέους παίδων, Μακαρία, τὸν θάνατον ἐκουσίως ὑπέστη. ταύτην μὲν οὖν εὐγενῶς ἀποθανοῦσαν ἐτίμησαν· αὐτοὶ δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπιγινόντες παρόντας, εἰς τὴν μάχην ὥρμησαν.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΙ.

ΙΟΛΑΟΣ.

Πάλαι ποτ' ἐστὶ τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ δεδογμένον,
ὁ μὲν δίκαιος τοῖς πέλας πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ,
ὁ δ' ἐς τὸ κέρδος λῆμ' ἔχων ἀνειμένον
πόλει τ' ἄχρηστος καὶ συναλλάσσειν βαρὺς,
αὐτῷ δ' ἄριστος· οἶδα δ' οὐ λόγῳ μαθών. 5
ἐγὼ γὰρ αἰδοῖ καὶ τὸ συγγενὲς σέβων,
ἐξὸν κατ' Ἄργος ἡσύχως ναίειν, πόνων
πλείστων μετέσχον εἰς ἀνὴρ Ἡρακλῆει,
ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡμῶν· νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ κατ' οὐρανὸν
ναίει, τὰ κείνου τέκν' ἔχων ὑπὸ πτεροῖς 10
σώζω τάδ', αὐτὸς δεόμενος σωτηρίας.
ἐπεὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν γῆς ἀπηλλάχθη πατὴρ,
πρῶτον μὲν ἡμᾶς ἤθελ' Εὐρύσθεὺς κτανεῖν·
ἀλλ' ἐξέδραμεν. καὶ πόλις μὲν οἴχεται,
ψυχὴ δ' ἐσώθη. φεύγομεν δ' ἀλώμενοι, 15
ἄλλην ἀπ' ἄλλης ἐξορίζοντες πόλιν.
πρὸς τοῖς γὰρ ἄλλοις καὶ τόδ' Εὐρύσθεὺς κακοῖς
ὕβρισμ' ἐς ἡμᾶς ἠξίωσεν ὑβρίσαι·
πέμπων ὅπου γῆς πυνθάνοιθ' ἰδρυμένους
κήρυκας ἐξαιτεῖ τε κάξειργει χθονὸς, 20
πόλιν προτείνων Ἄργος, οὐ σμικρὰν φίλην
ἐχθρὰν τε θέσθαι, χαυτὸν εὐτυχοῦνθ' ἅμα.

οἱ δ', ἀσθενῇ μὲν τὰπ' ἐμοῦ δεδορκότες,
 σμικροὺς δὲ τούσδε καὶ πατρὸς τητωμένους,
 τοὺς κρείσσονας σέβοντες ἐξείργουσι γῆς. 25
 ἐγὼ δὲ σὺν φεύγουσι συμφεύγω τέκνοις,
 καὶ σὺν κακῶς πρᾶσσουσι συμπράσσω κακῶς,
 ὀκνῶν προδοῦναι, μή τις ᾧδ' εἴπῃ βροτῶν
 "Ἴδεσθ', ἐπειδὴ παισὶν οὐκ ἔστιν πατήρ,
 Ἰόλαος οὐκ ἤμυνε συγγενῆς γεγῶς." 30
 πάσης δὲ χώρας Ἑλλάδος τητῶμενοι,
 Μαραθῶνα καὶ σύγκληρον ἔλθόντες χθόνα
 ἰκέται καθεζόμεσθα βῶμιοι θεῶν,
 προσωφελῆσαι· πεδία γὰρ τῆσδε χθονὸς
 δισοῦς κατοικεῖν Θησέως παῖδας λόγος, 35
 κλήρῳ λαχόντας, ἐκ γένους Πανδίωνος,
 τοῖσδ' ἐγγὺς ὄντας· ὧν ἕκατι τέρμονας
 κλεινῶν Ἀθηνῶν τήνδ' ἀφικόμεσθ' ὁδόν.
 δυοῖν γερόντιον δὲ στρατηγεῖται φυγή·
 ἐγὼ μὲν ἄμφι τοῖσδε καλχαίνων τέκνοις, 40
 ἢ δ' αὖ τὸ θῆλυ παιδὸς Ἀλκμήνης γένος,
 ἔσωθε ναοῦ τοῦδ' ὑπηγκαλισμένη,
 σώζει· νέας γὰρ παρθένους αἰδούμεθα
 ὕχλῳ πελάζειν κἀπιβωμιοστατεῖν.
 Ὕλλος δ' ἀδελφοί θ' οἷσι πρεσβεύει γένος, 45
 ζητοῦσ' ὅπου γῆς πύργον οἰκιοῦμεθα,
 ἣν τῆσδ' ἀπωθώμεσθα πρὸς βίαν χθονός.
 ᾧ τέκνα τέκνα, δεῦρο, λαμβάνεσθ' ἐμῶν
 πέπλων· ὀρώ κήρυκα τόνδ' Εὐρυσθέως
 στείχοντ' ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, οὐ διωκόμεσθ' ὕπο, 50
 πάσης ἀλλῆται γῆς ἀπεστερημένοι.
 ᾧ μῖσος, εἴθ' ὅλοιο χῶ πέμψας σ' ἀνὴρ,
 ὃς πολλὰ δὴ καὶ τῶνδε γενναίῳ πατρὶ

ἐκ τοῦδε ταύτου στόματος ἡγγειλας κακά.

ΚΟΠΡΕΤΣ.

ἦ που καθῆσθαι τήνδ' ἔδραν καλὴν δοκεῖς 55
 πόλιν τ' ἀφίχθαι σύμμαχον, κακῶς φρονῶν
 οὐ γάρ τις ἔστιν ὃς πάροισ' αἰρήσεται
 τὴν σὴν ἀχρεῖον δύναμιν ἀντ' Εὐρυσθέως
 χῶρει τί μοχθεῖς ταῦτ'; ἀνίστασθαί σε χρὴ
 εἰς Ἄργος, οὗ σε λεύσιμος μένει δίκη. 60

ΙΟ. οὐ δῆτ' ἐπεὶ μοι βωμὸς ἀρκέσει θεοῦ
 ἐλευθέρα τε γαῖ', ἐν ἣ βεβήκαμεν.

ΚΟ. βούλει πόνον μοι τῇδε προσθεῖναι χερσί;

ΙΟ. οὗτοι βία γέ μ' οὐδὲ τούσδ' ἄξεις λαβών.

ΚΟ. γνώσει σύ· μάντις δ' ἦσθ' ἄρ' οὐ καλὸς τάδε. 65

ΙΟ. οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο τοῦτ' ἐμοῦ ζῶντός ποτε.

ΚΟ. ἅπαιρ' ἐγὼ δὲ τούσδε, καὶ σὺ μὴ θέλῃς,
 ἄξω, νομίζων οὐπὲρ εἰς' Εὐρυσθέως.

ΙΟ. ὦ τὰς Ἀθήνας δαρὸν οἰκοῦντες χρόνον,
 ἀμύνεθ'· ἰκέται δ' ὄντες ἀγοραίου Διὸς 70
 βιαζόμεσθα, καὶ στέφη μιάινεται,
 πόλει τ' ὄνειδος καὶ θεῶν ἀτιμία.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ἔα ἔα. τίς ἢ βοὴ βωμοῦ πέλας
 ἔστηκε; ποίαν συμφορὰν δείξει τάχα;

ΙΟ. ἴδετε τὸν γέροντ' 75
 ἀμαλὸν ἐπὶ πέδῳ χύμενον· ὦ τάλας.

ΧΟ. πρὸς τοῦ ποτ' ἐν γῇ πτώμα δύστηνον πίτνεις;
 * * * * *

ΙΟ. ὄδ', ὦ ξένοι, με σοὺς ἀτιμάζων θεοὺς
 ἔλκει βιαίως Ζηνὸς ἐκ προβωμίων.

- ΧΟ. σὺ δ' ἐκ τίνος γῆς, ὦ γέρον, τετράπτολιν 80
 ξύνοικον ἦλθες
 λαόν; ἢ πέραθεν ἀλίῳ πλάτα
 κατέχετ' ἐκλιπόντες Εὐβοῖδ' ἀκτάν;
- ΙΟ. οὐ νησιώτην, ὦ ξένοι, τρίβω βίον,
 ἀλλ' ἐκ Μυκηνηῶν σὴν ἀφίγμεθα χθόνα. 85
- ΧΟ. ὄνομα τί σε, γέρον,
 Μυκηναῖος ὠνόμαζεν λεώς;
- ΙΟ. τὸν Ἡράκλειον ἴστε που παραστάτην
 Ἴόλαον· οὐ γὰρ σῶμ' ἀκήρυκτον τόδε.
- ΧΟ. οἶδ' εἰσακούσας καὶ πρίν· ἀλλὰ τοῦ ποτ' ἐν 90
 χειρὶ σᾶ κομίζεις κόρους νεοτρεφεῖς, φράσον.
- ΙΟ. Ἡρακλέους οἶδ' εἰσὶ παῖδες, ὦ ξένοι,
 ἰκέται σέθεν τε καὶ πόλεως ἀφιγμένοι.
- ΧΟ. τί χρέος, ἢ λόγων 95
 πόλεος, ἔνεπέ μοι, μελόμενοι τυχεῖν;
- ΙΟ. μήτ' ἐκδοθῆναι μήτε πρὸς βίαν θεῶν
 τῶν σῶν ἀποσπασθέντες εἰς Ἀργος μολεῖν.
- ΚΟ. ἀλλ' οὔτι τοῖς σοῖς δεσπόταις τὰδ' ἀρκέσει,
 οἷ σοῦ κρατοῦντες ἐνθάδ' εὐρίσκουσί σε. 100
- ΧΟ. εἰκὸς θεῶν ἰκτῆρας αἰδεῖσθαι, ξένε,
 καὶ μὴ βιαίῳ
 χειρὶ δαιμόνων ἀπολιπεῖν σφ' ἔδῃ·
 πότνια γὰρ Δίκη τὰδ' οὐ πείσεται.
- ΚΟ. ἔκπεμπέ νυν γῆς τούσδε τοὺς Εὐρυσθέως, 105
 κούδεν βιαίῳ τῇδε χρήσομαι χερί.
- ΧΟ. ἄθεον ἱκεσίαν
 μεθεῖναι πόλει ξένων προστροπάν.
- ΚΟ. καλὸν δέ γ' ἔξω πραγμάτων ἔχειν πόδα,
 εὐβουλίας τυχόντα τῆς ἀμείνονος. 110
- ΧΟ. οὐκοῦν τυράννῳ τῇσδε γῆς φράσαντά σε

χρῆν ταῦτα τολμᾶν, ἀλλὰ μὴ βία ξένους
θεῶν ἀφέλκειν, γῆν σέβοντ' ἐλευθέραν.

ΚΟ. τίς δ' ἐστὶ χώρας τῆσδε καὶ πόλεως ἀναξ;

ΧΟ. ἐσθλοῦ πατρὸς παῖς Δημοφῶν ὁ Θησεῶς. 115

ΚΟ. πρὸς τόνδ' ἀγών τις ἄρα τοῦδε τοῦ λόγου
μάλιστ' ἂν εἴη· τᾶλλα δ' εἴρηται μάτην.

ΧΟ. καὶ μὴν ὅδ' αὐτὸς ἔρχεται σπουδὴν ἔχων
Ἀκάμας τ' ἀδελφὸς, τῶνδ' ἐπήκοοι λόγων.

ΔΗΜΟΦΩΝ.

ἐπείπερ ἔφθης πρέσβυς ὦν νεωτέρους 120

βοηδρομήσας τήνδ' ἐπ' ἐσχάραν Διὸς,
λέξουν, τίς ὄχλον τόνδ' ἀθροίζεται τύχη.

ΧΟ. ἰκέται κάθηνται παῖδες οἷδ' Ἑρακλέους,
βωμὸν καταστέψαντες, ὡς ὀρᾷς, ἀναξ,
πατρός τε πιστὸς Ἰόλεως παραστάτης. 125

ΔΗ. τί δῆτ' ἰνυγμῶν ἦδ' ἐδεῖτο συμφορά;

ΧΟ. βία νιν οὗτος τῆσδ' ἀπ' ἐσχάρας ἄγειν
ζητῶν βοὴν ἔστησε, κᾶσφηλεν γόνυ
γέροντος, ὥστε μ' ἐκβαλεῖν οἴκτῳ δάκρυ.

ΔΗ. καὶ μὴν στολήν γ' Ἑλληνα καὶ ῥυθμὸν πέπλων
ἔχει· τὰ δ' ἔργα βαρβάρου χερὸς τάδε. 131
σὸν δὴ τὸ φράζειν ἐστὶ μὴ μέλλειν τ' ἐμοὶ
ποιίας ἀφίξαι δεῦρο γῆς ὅρους λιπῶν.

ΚΟ. Ἀργεῖός εἰμι· τοῦτο γὰρ θέλεις μαθεῖν.
ἐφ' οἷσι δ' ἤκω καὶ παρ' οὐ λέγειν θέλω. 135
πέμπει Μυκηνηῶν δεῦρό μ' Εὐρυσθεὺς ἀναξ,
ἄξοντα τούσδε· πολλὰ δ' ἦλθον, ὦ ξένε,
δίκαι' ὁμαρτῇ δρᾶν τε καὶ λέγειν ἔχων.

Ἀργεῖος ὦν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀργεῖους ἄγω,
ἐκ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ τούσδε δραπέτας ἔχων, 140

νόμοισι τοῖς ἐκεῖθεν ἐψηφισμένους
θανεῖν· δίκαιοι δ' ἐσμέν οἰκοῦντες πόλιν
αὐτοὶ καθ' αὐτῶν κυρίους κραίνειν δίκας.
πολλῶν δὲ καλλῶν ἐστίας ἀφιγμένων,
ἐν τοῖσιν αὐτοῖς τοισίδ' ἔσταμεν λόγοις, 145
κούδεις ἐτόλμησ' ἴδια προσθέσθαι κακά.
ἀλλ' ἢ τιν' ἐς σὲ μωρίαν ἐσκεμμένοι
δεῦρ' ἦλθον, ἢ κίνδυνον ἐξ ἀμηχάνων
ρίπτοντες, εἴτ' οὖν εἴτε μὴ γενήσεται
οὐ γὰρ φρενήρη γ' ὄντα σ' ἐλπίζουσί που 150
μόνον τοσαύτης ἦν ἐπήλθον Ἑλλάδος
τὰς τῶνδ' ἀβούλους ξυμφορὰς κατοικτιεῖν
φέρ' ἀντίθες γὰρ, τούσδε τ' ἐς γαίαν παρεῖς
ἡμᾶς τ' ἐάσας ἐξάγειν, τί κερδανεῖς;
τὰ μὲν παρ' ἡμῶν τοιάδ' ἔστι σοι λαβεῖν 155
Ἄργους τοσήνδε χεῖρα τήν τ' Εὐρύσθέως
ἰσχὺν ἅπασαν τῇδε προσθέσθαι πόλει.
ἦν δ' ἐς λόγους τε καὶ τὰ τῶνδ' οἰκτίσματα
βλέψας πεπανθῆς, ἐς πάλην καθίσταται
δορὸς τὸ πρῶγμα· μὴ γὰρ ὥς μεθήσομεν 160
δόξης ἀγῶνα τόνδ' ἄτερ χαλυβδικοῦ.
τί δῆτα φήσεις, ποῖα πεδί' ἀφαιρεθεῖς
Τιρυνθίοις θεῖς πόλεμον Ἀργείοις τ' ἔχειν,
ποίοις δ' ἀμύνων συμμαχοῖς, τίνος δ' ὑπερ
θάψεις νεκροὺς πεσόντας; ἢ κακὸν λόγον 165
κτῆσει πρὸς ἀστῶν, εἰ γέροντος οὔνεκα
τύμβου, τὸ μῆδὲν ὄντος, ὥς εἰπεῖν ἔπος,
παίδων τε τῶνδ' εἰς ἄντλον ἐμβήσει πόδα.
ἐρεῖς, τὸ λῶστον, ἐλπίδ' εὐρήσεινμόνον.
καὶ τοῦτο πολλῷ τοῦ παρόντος ἐνδεές 170
κακῶς γὰρ Ἀργείοισιν οἶδ' ὠπλισμένοι

μάχονται ἂν ἠβήσαντες, εἴ τι τοῦτό σε
 ψυχὴν ἐπαίρει, χοῦν μέσῳ πολὺς χρόνος,
 ἐν ᾧ διεργασθεῖτ' ἂν. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πιθοῦ
 δούς μηδὲν, ἀλλὰ τᾶμ' ἐὼν ἄγειν ἐμέ 175
 κτῆσαι Μυκῆνας, μηδ', ὅπερ φιλεῖτε δρᾶν,
 πάθης σὺ τοῦτο, τοὺς ἀμείνονας παρὸν
 φίλους ἐλέσθαι, τοὺς κακίονας λάβης.

ΧΟ. τίς ἂν δίκην κρίνειεν ἢ γνοίῃ λόγον,
 πρὶν ἂν παρ' ἀμφοῖν μῦθον ἐκμάθῃ σαφῶς; 180

ΙΟ. ἄναξ, ὑπάρχει μὲν τόδ' ἐν τῇ σῇ χθονί,
 εἰπεῖν ἀκοῦσαί τ' ἐν μέρει πάρεστί μοι,
 κούδεις μ' ἀπώσσει πρόσθεν, ὥσπερ ἄλλοθεν.

ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ τῷδ' οὐδέν ἐστιν ἐν μέσῳ
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ Ἄργους οὐδέν ἐσθ' ἡμῖν ἔτι, 185

ψήφῳ δοκῆσαν, ἀλλὰ φεύγομεν πάτραν,
 πῶς ἂν δικαίως ὥς Μυκηναίους ἄγοι

ὅδ' ὄντας ἡμᾶς, οὓς ἀπήλασαν χθονός;
 ξένοι γὰρ ἐσμεν. ἢ τὸν Ἑλλήνων ὕρον

φεύγειν δικαιοῦθ' ὅστις ἂν τᾶργος φύγῃ; 190
 οὐκ οὖν Ἀθήνας γ' οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων φόβῳ

τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας ἐξελῶσι γῆς.
 οὐ γὰρ τι Τραχίς ἐστιν, οὐδ' Ἀχαϊκὸν

πόλισμ', ὅθεν σὺ τούσδε, τῇ δίκῃ μὲν οὐ,
 τὸ δ' Ἄργος ὀγκῶν, οἶά περ καὶ νῦν λέγεις, 195

ἤλαυνες ἰκέτας βωμίους καθημένους.
 εἰ γὰρ τόδ' ἔσται καὶ λόγους κρανοῦσι σοὺς,

οὐκ οἶδ' Ἀθήνας τάσδ' ἐλευθέρας ἔτι.
 ἀλλ' οἶδ' ἐγὼ τὸ τῶνδε λῆμα καὶ φύσιν

θνήσκειν θελήσους· ἢ γὰρ αἰσχύνῃ πάρος 200
 τοῦ ζῆν παρ' ἐσθλοῖς ἀνδράσιν νομίζεται.

πόλιν μὲν ἀρκεῖ· καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἐπίφθονον

λίαν ἐπαινεῖν ἐστὶ· πολλάκις δὲ δὴ
 καὐτὸς βαρυνθεὶς οἶδ' ἄγαν αἰνούμενος.
 σοὶ δ' ὡς ἀνάγκη τούσδε βούλομαι φράσαι 205
 σῶζειν, ἐπεὶ περ τῇσδε προστατεῖς χθονός·
 Πιτθεὺς μὲν ἐστὶ Πέλοπος, ἐκ δὲ Πιτθέως
 Αἶθρα, πατὴρ δ' ἐκ τῇσδε γεννᾶται σέθεν
 Θησεύς. πάλιν δὲ τῶνδ' ἀναιμί σοι γένος.
 Ἡρακλῆς ἦν Ζηνὸς Ἀλκμήνης τε παῖς, 210
 κείνη δὲ Πέλοπος θυγατρός· αὐτανεψίων
 πατὴρ ἂν εἴη σός τε καὶ τούτων γεγώς.
 γένους μὲν ἦκεις ὧδε ταῖσδε, Δημοφῶν·
 ἃ δ' ἐκτὸς ἤδη τοῦ προσήκοντός σε δεῖ
 τῖσαι λέγω σοι παισὶ· φημὶ γάρ ποτε 215
 σύμπλους γενέσθαι τῶνδ' ὑπασπίζων πατρὶ,
 ζωστήρα Θησεῖ τὸν πολυκτόνον μέτα,
 "Αἰδου τ' ἐρεμνῶν ἐξανήγαγεν μυχῶν
 πατέρα σόν· Ἑλλάς πᾶσα τοῦτο μαρτυρεῖ.
 ὦν ἀντιδοῦναί σ' οἶδ' ἀπαιτοῦσιν χάριν, 220
 μήτ' ἐκδοθῆναι μήτε πρὸς βίαν θεῶν
 τῶν σῶν ἀποσπασθέντες ἐκπεσεῖν χθονός.
 [σοὶ γὰρ τόδ' αἰσχροῦν, χωρὶς ἔν τε πόλει κακόν,
 ἱκέτας ἀλήτας συγγενεῖς, οἴμοι κακῶν,
 βλέψον πρὸς αὐτοὺς βλέψον, ἔλκεσθαι βία.] 225
 ἀλλ' ἄντομαί σε, καὶ καταστέφω, χεροῖν
 καὶ πρὸς γενείου, μηδαμῶς ἀτιμάσης
 τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας ἐς χέρας λαβών.
 γενοῦ δὲ τοῖσδε συγγενῆς, γενοῦ φίλος,
 πατὴρ, ἀδελφός, δεσπότης· ἅπαντα γὰρ 230
 ταῦτ' ἐστὶ κρείσσω πλὴν ὑπ' Ἀργείοις πεσεῖν.
 ΧΟ. ᾠκτεῖρ' ἀκούσας τούσδε συμφορᾶς, ἀναξ.
 τὴν δ' εὐγένειαν τῆς τύχης νικωμένην

νῦν δὴ μάλιστ' ἐσείδον· οἶδε γὰρ πατρός
ἐσθλοῦ γεγῶτες δυστυχοῦσ' ἀναξίως. 235

ΔΗ. τρισαί μ' ἀναγκάζουσι συμφορᾶς ὁδοί,
Ἴολαε, τούσδε μὴ παρώσασθαι ξένους·
τὸ μὲν μέγιστον Ζεὺς, ἐφ' οὗ σὺ βώμιος
θακεῖς νεοσσῶν τήνδ' ἔχων πανήγυριν,
τὸ συγγενές τε καὶ τὸ προὔφείλειν καλῶς 240
πράσσειν παρ' ἡμῶν τούσδε πατρώαν χάριν,
τό τ' αἰσχρὸν, οὐπὲρ δεῖ μάλιστα φροντίσαι·
εἰ γὰρ παρήσω τόνδε συλᾶσθαι βία
ξένου πρὸς ἀνδρὸς βωμόν, οὐκ ἔλευθέραν
οἰκεῖν δοκήσω γαῖαν, Ἀργείοις δ' ὄκνω 245
ικέτας προδοῦναι· καὶ τὰδ' ἀγχόνης πέλας.
ἀλλ' ὥφελες μὲν εὐτυχέστερος μολεῖν·
ὅμως δὲ καὶ νῦν μὴ τρέσης ὅπως σέ τις
σὺν παισὶ βωμοῦ τοῦδ' ἀποσπάσει βία.
σὺ δ' Ἄργος ἐλθὼν ταῦτά τ' Εὐρύσθεϊ φράσον, 250
πρὸς τοῖσδέ τ', εἴ τι τοισίδ' ἐγκαλεῖ ξένοις,
δίκης κυρήσει· τούσδε δ' οὐκ ἄξεις ποτέ.

ΚΟ. οὐκ, ἦν δίκαιον ἢ τε καὶ νικῶ λόγῳ;

ΔΗ. καὶ πῶς δίκαιον τὸν ἰκέτην ἄγειν βία;

ΚΟ. οὐκ οὐν ἐμοὶ τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, ἀλλὰ σοὶ βλάβος. 255

ΔΗ. ἐμοί γ', ἐάν σοι τούσδ' ἐφέλκεσθαι μεθῶ.

ΚΟ. σὺ δ' ἐξόριζε, κατ' ἐκεῖθεν ἄξομεν.

ΔΗ. σκαιὸς πέφυκας, τοῦ θεοῦ πλείω φρονῶν.

ΚΟ. δεῦρ', ὡς ἔοικε, τοῖς κακοῖσι φευκτέον.

ΔΗ. ἅπασι κοινὸν ῥῦμα δαιμόνων ἔδρα. 260

ΚΟ. ταῦτ' οὐ δοκήσει τοῖς Μυκηναίοις ἴσως.

ΔΗ. οὐκ οὐν ἐγὼ τῶν ἐνθάδ' εἰμὶ κύριος;

ΚΟ. βλάπτων γ' ἐκείνους μηδὲν, ἦν σὺ σωφρονῆς,

ΔΗ. βλάπτεισθ', ἐμοῦ γε μὴ μιαίνοντος θεοῦς.

- ΚΟ. οὐ βούλομαί σε πόλεμον Ἀργείοις ἔχειν. 265
- ΔΗ. καὶ γὰρ τοιοῦτος· τῶνδε δ' οὐ μεθήσομαι.
- ΚΟ. ἄξω γε μέντοι τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐγὼ λαβών.
- ΔΗ. οὐκ ἂρ' ἐς Ἀργος ῥαδίως ἄπει πάλιν.
- ΚΟ. πειρώμενος δὴ τοῦτό γ' αὐτίκ' εἴσομαι.
- ΔΗ. κλαίων ἄρ' ἄψει τῶνδε, κοῦκ εἰς ἀμβολὰς. 270
- ΧΟ. μὴ πρὸς θεῶν κήρυκα τολμήσης θενεῖν.
- ΔΗ. εἰ μὴ γ' ὁ κήρυξ σωφρονεῖν μαθήσεται.
- ΧΟ. ἄπελθε· καὶ σὺ τοῦδε μὴ θίγης, ἄναξ.
- ΚΟ. στείχω· μιᾶς γὰρ χειρὸς ἀσθενὴς μάχη.
 ἦξω δὲ πολλὴν Ἀρεος Ἀργείου λαβών 275
 πάγχαλκον αἰχμὴν δεῦρο· μυρίοι δέ με
 μένουσιν ἀσπιστῆρες, Εὐρυσθεύς τ' ἄναξ
 αὐτὸς στρατηγῶν· Ἀλκάθου δ' ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις
 караδοκῶν τὰνθένδε τέρμασιν μένει.
 λαμπρὸς δ' ἀκούσας σὴν ὕβριν φανήσεται 280
 σοὶ καὶ πολίταις γῇ τε τῇδε καὶ φυτοῖς·
 μάτην γὰρ ἦβην ὧδέ γ' ἂν κεκτώμεθα
 πολλὴν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, μὴ σε τιμωρούμενοι.
- ΔΗ. φθείρου· τὸ σὸν γὰρ Ἀργος οὐ δέδοικ' ἐγώ.
 ἐνθένδε δ' οὐκ ἔμελλες αἰσχύνας ἐμὲ 285
 ἄξειν βία τούσδ'· οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων πόλει
 ὑπήκοον τήνδ', ἀλλ' ἐλευθέραν ἔχω.
- ΧΟ. ὦρα προνοεῖν, πρὶν ὅροις πελάσαι
 στρατὸν Ἀργείων· μάλα δ' ἕξυς Ἀρης
 ὁ Μυκηναίων, 290
 ἐπὶ τοῖσι δὲ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτ' ἢ πρίν.
 πᾶσι γὰρ οὗτος κήρυξι νόμος,
 δις τόσα πυργοῦν τῶν γιγνομένων.
 πόσα νιν λέξειν βασιλεῦσι δοκεῖς,
 ὥς δεῖν' ἔπαθεν καὶ παρὰ μικρὸν 295

ψυχὴν ἤλθεν διακναῖσαι.

- ΙΟ. οὐκ ἔστι τοῦδε παισὶ κάλλιον γέρας,
 ἢ πατρὸς ἐσθλοῦ καγαθοῦ πεφυκέναι,
 γαμῖν τ' ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ὃς δὲ νικηθεὶς πόθῳ
 κακοῖς ἐκοινῶνησεν, οὐκ ἐπαινέσω, 300
 τέκνοις ὄνειδος οὔνεχ' ἡδονῆς λιπεῖν.
 τὸ δυστυχὲς γὰρ ἡγύενοι' ἀμύνεται
 τῆς δυσγενείας μᾶλλον· ἡμεῖς γὰρ κακῶν
 ἐς τοῦσχατον πεσόντες ἡύρομεν φίλους
 καὶ ξυγγενεῖς τούσδ', οἳ τοσῆσδ' οἰκουμένης 305
 Ἑλληνίδος γῆς τῶνδε προὔστησαν μόνοι.
 δότ', ὦ τέκν', αὐτοῖς χεῖρα δεξιὰν δότε,
 ὑμεῖς τε παισὶ, καὶ πέλας προσέλθετε.
 ὦ παῖδες, ἐς μὲν πείραν ἤλθομεν φίλων,
 ἣν δ' οὖν ποθ' ὑμῖν νόστος ἐς πάτραν φανῇ, 310
 καὶ δώματ' οἰκήσητε καὶ τιμὰς πατρὸς,
 σωτῆρας ἀεὶ καὶ φίλους νομίζετε,
 καὶ μήποτ' ἐς γῆν ἐχθρὸν αἵρεσθαι δόρυ,
 μεμνημένοι τῶνδ', ἀλλὰ φιλτάτην πόλιν
 πασῶν νομίζετ'. ἄξιοί γ' ὑμῖν σέβειν 315
 οἳ γῆν τοσὴνδε καὶ Πελασγικὸν λεῶν
 ἡμῶν ὑπηλλάξαντο πολεμίους ἔχειν,
 πτωχοὺς ἀλήτας εἰσορῶντες· ἀλλ' ὅμως
 οὐκ ἐξέδωκαν, οὐδ' ἀπήλασαν χθονός.
 ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ ζῶν καὶ θανὼν, ὅταν θάνω, 320
 πολλῶ σ' ἐπαίνῳ Θησέως, ὦ τᾶν, πέλας
 ὑψηλὸν ἄρῳ καὶ λέγων τάδ' εὐφρανῶ,
 ὥς εὖ τ' ἐδέξω καὶ τέκνοισιν ἤρκεσας
 τοῖς Ἡρακλείοις, εὐγενῆς δ' ἂν Ἑλλάδα
 σώξεις πατρώαν δόξαν, ἐξ ἐσθλῶν δὲ φύς 325
 οὐδὲν κακίῳν τυγχάνεις γεγώς πατρὸς

παύρων μετ' ἄλλων· ἕνα γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἴσως
εὖροις ἂν ὅστις ἐστὶ μὴ χείρων πατρός.

ΧΟ. αἶε ποθ' ἦδε γαῖα τοῖς ἀμηχάνοις
σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ βούλεται προσωφελεῖν. 330

τοιγὰρ πόνους δὴ μυρίους ὑπὲρ φίλων
ἤνεγκε, καὶ νῦν τόνδ' ἀγῶν' ὀρώ πέλας.

ΔΗ. σοί τ' εὖ λέλεκται, καὶ τὰ τῶνδ' αὐχῶ, γέρον,
τοιαῦτ' ἔσεσθαι μνημονεύσεται χάρις.
κἀγὼ μὲν ἀστῶν σύλλογον ποιήσομαι, 335

τάξω θ', ὅπως ἂν τὸν Μυκηναίων στρατὸν
πολλῇ δέχωμαι χειρί. πρῶτα μὲν σκοποὺς
πέμψω πρὸς αὐτὸν, μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσών·
ταχὺς γὰρ Ἄργει πᾶς ἀνὴρ βοηδρόμος·
μάντεις τ' ἀθροίσας θύσομαι. σὺ δ' ἐς δόμους 340

σὺν παισὶ χώρει, Ζηνὸς ἐσχάραν λιπών,
εἰσὶν γὰρ οἱ σοῦ, κὰν ἐγὼ θυραῖος ὦ,
μέριμναν ἔξουσ'. ἀλλ' ἴθ' ἐς δόμους, γέρον.

ΙΟ. οὐκ ἂν λίποιμι βωμόν. ἐξώμεσθα δὴ
ἰκέται μένοντες ἐνθάδ' εὖ πρᾶξαι πόλιν· 345

ὅταν δ' ἀγῶνος τοῦδ' ἀπαλλαχθῆς καλῶς,
ἴμεν πρὸς οἴκους· θεοῖσι δ' οὐ κακίοσι
χρώμεσθα συμμάχοισιν Ἀργείων, ἄναξ·
τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἥρα προστατεῖ, Διὸς δάμαρ,
ἡμῶν δ' Ἀθάνα. φημὶ δ' εἰς εὐπραξίαν 350
καὶ τοῦθ' ὑπάρχειν, θεῶν ἀμεινόνων τυχεῖν·
νικωμένη γὰρ Παλλὰς οὐκ ἀνέξεται.

ΧΟ. εἰ σὺ μέγ' αὐχεῖς, ἕτεροι στρ.

σοῦ πλεόν οὐ μέλονται,
ὦ ξεῖν', Ἀργόθεν ἐλθών· 355
μεγαληγορίαισιν δέ γ' ἐμὰς
φρένας οὐ φοβήσεις.

μήπω ταῖς μεγάλαισιν οὕτω
καὶ καλλιχόροις Ἀθάναις
εἴη. σὺ δ' ἄφρων ὅ τ' Ἀργεῖ 360
Σθενέλου τύραννος·
ὃς πόλιν ἐλθὼν ἐτέραν
οὐδὲν ἐλάσσον' Ἀργούς,
θεῶν ἱκτῆρας ἀλάτας
καὶ ἐμᾶς χθονὸς ἀντισχομένους 365
ξένος ὦν βιαίως
ἔλκεις, οὐ βασιλεῦσιν εἷξας,
οὐκ ἄλλο δίκαιον εἰπών.
ποῦ ταῦτα καλῶς ἂν εἴη
παρά γ' εὖ φρονοῦσιν; 370
εἰρήνην μὲν ἔμοιγ' ἀρέσκει·
σοὶ δ' ὦ κακόφρων ἄναξ,
λέγω, κεὶ πόλιν ἥξεις,
οὐχ οὕτως ἂν δοκεῖς κυρήσεις.
οὐ σοὶ μόνῳ ἔγχοις, οὐδ' 375
ἰτέα κατάχαλκός ἐστιν.
ἀλλ', ὦ πολέμων ἐραστά,
μή μοι δορὶ συνταράξῃς
τὰν εὖ χαρίτων ἔχουσαν
πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀνάσχου. 380

ΙΟ. ὦ παῖ, τί μοι σύννοϊαν ὄμμασιν φέρων
ἦκεις; νέον τι πολεμίων λέγεις πέρι;
μέλλουσιν ἢ πάρειςιν ἢ τί πυνθάνει;
οὐ γάρ τι μὴ ψεύσῃ γε κήρυκος λόγος·
ὁ γὰρ στρατηγὸς εὐτυχὴς τὰ πρόσθεν ὦν 385
εἴσιν, σάφ' οἶδα, καὶ μάλ' οὐ σμικρὸν φρονῶν
εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἀλλὰ τῶν φρονημάτων
ὁ Ζεὺς κολαστὴς τῶν ἄγαν ὑπερφρόνων.

ΔΗ. ἥκει στράτευμ' Ἀργεῖον Εὐρυσθεὺς τ' ἀναξ·
 ἐγὼ νιν αὐτὸς εἶδον. ἄνδρα γὰρ χρεὼν, 390
 ὅστις στρατηγεῖν φησ' ἐπίστασθαι καλῶς,
 οὐκ ἀγγέλοισι τοὺς ἐναντίους ὀράν.
 πεδία μὲν οὖν γῆς ἐς τὰδ' οὐκ ἐφῆκέ πω
 στρατὸν, λεπαίαν δ' ὀφρύην καθήμενος
 σκοπεῖ, δόκησιν δὴ τόδ' ἂν λέγοιμί σοι, 395
 ποία προσάξει στρατόπεδόν τ' ἄνευ δορὸς,
 ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ τε τῇσδ' ἰδρύσεται χθονός.
 καὶ τὰμὰ μέντοι πάντ' ἄραρ' ἤδη καλῶς·
 πόλις τ' ἐν ὅπλοις σφάγιά θ' ἡτοιμασμένα
 ἔστηκεν οἷς χρὴ ταῦτα τέμνεσθαι θεῶν, 400
 θυηπολεῖται δ' ἄστνυ μάντεων ὑπο,
 τροπαῖά τ' ἐχθρῶν καὶ πόλει σωτήρια.
 χρησμῶν δ' αἰδοὺς πάντας εἰς ἐν ἀλίσας
 ἤλεγξα καὶ βέβηλα καὶ κεκρυμμένα
 λόγια παλαιὰ, τῇδε γῇ σωτήρια. 405
 καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων διάφορ' ἐστὶ θεσφάτων
 πόλλ'. ἐν δὲ πάντων γνῶμα ταυτὸν ἐμπρέπει·
 σφάξαι κελεύουσίν με παρθένον κόρη
 Δήμητρος, ἣτις ἐστὶ πατὴρ εὐγενοῦς.
 ἐγὼ δ' ἔχω μὲν, ὡς ὀράς, προθυμίαν 410
 τοσὴνδ' ἐς ὑμᾶς· παῖδα δ' οὐτ' ἐμὴν κτενῶ
 οὐτ' ἄλλον ἀστῶν τῶν ἐμῶν ἀναγκάσω
 ἄκουθ'· ἐκὼν δὲ τίς κακῶς οὕτω φρονεῖ,
 ὅστις τὰ φίλτατ' ἐκ χερῶν δώσει τέκνα;
 καὶ νῦν πικρὰς ἂν συστάσεις ἂν εἰσίδοις, 415
 τῶν μὲν λεγόντων ὡς δίκαιον ἦν ξένοις
 ἰκέταις ἀρήγειν, τῶν δὲ μωρίαν ἐμὴν
 κατηγορούντων· εἰ δὲ δὴ δράσω τόδε,
 οἰκεῖος ἤδη πόλεμος ἐξαπτεύεται.

ταῦτ' οὖν ὄρα σὺ καὶ συνεξεύρισχ' ὅπως 420
αὐτοί τε σωθήσεσθε καὶ πέδον τόδε,
κάγῳ πολίταις μὴ διαβληθήσομαι.

οὐ γὰρ τυραννίδ' ὥστε βαρβάρων ἔχω
ἀλλ' ἦν δίκαια δρῶ, δίκαια πείσομαι.

ΧΟ. ἀλλ' ἦ πρόθυμον οὔσαν οὐκ ἐᾷ θεὸς 425
ξένοις ἀρήγειν τήνδε χρήζουσαν πόλιν;

ΙΟ. ὦ τέκν', ἔοιγμεν ναυτίλοισιν, οὔτινες
χειμῶνος ἐκφυγόντες ἄγριον μένος
ἐς χεῖρα γῇ συνῆψαν, εἴτα χερσόθεν
πνοαῖσιν ἠλάθησαν ἐς πόντον πάλιν. 430

οὔτω δὲ χήμεῖς τῇσδ' ἀπωθούμεσθα γῆς,
ἤδη πρὸς ἀκταῖς ὄντες, ὡς σεσσωσμένοι.
οἴμοι· τί δῆτ' ἔτερψας ὦ τάλαινά με
ἐλπίς τότ', οὐ μέλλουσα διατελεῖν χάριν;
συγγνωστὰ γάρ τοι καὶ τὰ τοῦδ', εἰ μὴ θέλει 435
κτείνειν πολιτῶν παῖδας. αἰνέσας δ' ἔχω
καὶ τάνθ'· εἰ θεοῖσι δὴ δοκεῖ τάδε

πράσσειν ἔμ', οὔτοι σοί γ' ἀπόλλυται χάρις.
ὦ παῖδες, ὑμῖν δ' οὐκ ἔχω τί χρήσομαι.

ποῖ τρεψόμεσθα; τίς γὰρ ἄστεπτος θεῶν; 440
ποῖον δὲ γαίας ἔρκος οὐκ ἀφίγμεθα;
ὀλούμεθ', ὦ τέκν', ἐκδοθησόμεσθα δῆ.

κάμοῦ μὲν οὐδὲν εἴ με χρή θανεῖν μέλει,
πλὴν εἴ τι τέρψω τοὺς ἐμούς ἐχθροὺς θανών.
ὑμᾶς δὲ κλαίω καὶ κατοικτεῖρω, τέκνα, 445
καὶ τὴν γεραιὰν μητέρ' Ἀλκμήνην πατρός.

ὦ δυστάλαινα τοῦ μακροῦ βίου σέθεν
τλήμων δὲ καγῶ, πολλὰ μοχθήσας μάτην.
χρῆν χρῆν ἄρ' ἡμᾶς ἀνδρὸς εἰς ἐχθροῦ χέρας
πεσόντας αἰσχροῦ καὶ κακῶς λιπεῖν βίον. 450

ἀλλ' οἷσθ' ὅ μοι σύμπραξον; οὐχ ἅπαντα γὰρ
 πέφευγεν ἐλπίς τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ σωτηρίας.
 ἔμ' ἔκδος Ἀργείοισιν ἀντὶ τῶνδ', ἄναξ,
 καὶ μήτε κινδύνευσεν σωθήτω τέ μοι
 τέκν'. οὐ φιλεῖν δεῖ τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν· ἴτω. 455
 μάλιστα δ' Εὐρυσθεὺς με βούλοιτ' ἂν λαβὼν
 τὸν Ἡράκλειον σύμμαχον καθυβρίσαι
 σκαιὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ. τοῖς σοφοῖς δ' εὐκτὸν σοφῶ
 ἔχθραν συνάπτειν, μάμαθεῖ φρονήματι·
 πολλῆς γὰρ αἰδοῦς κατυχῆς τις ἂν τίχοι. 460
 ΧΟ. ὦ πρέσβυ, μή νυν τήνδ' ἐπαιτιῶ πόλιν·
 τάχ' ἂν γὰρ ἡμῖν κέρδος, ἀλλ' ὅμως κακὸν
 γένοιτ' ὄνειδος ὥς ξένους προὔδωκαμεν.
 ΔΗ. γενναῖα μὲν τάδ' εἶπας, ἀλλ' ἀμήχανα.
 οὐ σοῦ χατίζων δεῦρ' ἄναξ στρατηλατεῖ, 465
 τί γὰρ γέροντος ἀνδρὸς Εὐρυσθεῖ πλέον
 θανόντος; ἀλλὰ τούσδε βούλεται κτανεῖν.
 δεινὸν γὰρ ἐχθροῖς βλαστάνοντες εὐγενεῖς
 νεανῖαι τε καὶ πατρὸς μεμνημένοι
 λύμης· ἃ κείνων πάντα προσκοπεῖν χρεών. 470
 ἀλλ' εἴ τιν' ἄλλην οἷσθα καιριωτέραν
 βουλὴν, ἐτοίμαζ', ὥς ἔγωγ' ἀμήχανος
 χρησμῶν ἀκούσας εἰμὶ καὶ φόβου πλέως.

ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ.

ξένοι, θράσος μοι μηδὲν ἐξόδοις ἐμαῖς
 προσθήτε· πρῶτον γὰρ τόδ' ἐξαιτήσομαι 475
 γυναικὶ γὰρ σιγὴ τε καὶ τὸ σωφρονεῖν
 κάλλιστον, εἴσω θ' ἥσυχον μένειν δόμων.
 τῶν σῶν δ' ἀκούσας, Ἰόλεως, στεναγμάτων,
 ἐξῆλθον, οὐ ταχθεῖσα πρεσβεύειν γένους.

ἀλλ' εἰμὶ γάρ πως πρόσφορος· μέλει δέ μοι 480
 μάλιστ' ἀδελφῶν τῶνδε, καμνυτῆς πέρι
 θέλω πυθέσθαι, μὴ 'πὶ τοῖς πάλαι κακοῖς
 προσκείμενόν τι πῆμα σὴν δάκνει φρένα.

ΙΟ. ὦ παῖ, μάλιστα σ' οὐ νεωστὶ δὴ τέκνων 485
 τῶν Ἡρακλείων ἐνδίκως αἰνεῖν ἔχω.

ἡμῖν δὲ δόξας εὖ προχωρῆσαι δόμος
 πάλιν μεθέστηκε· αὖθις ἐς τὰ μῆχανον·
 χρησμών γὰρ ῥόδους φησι σημαίνειν ὅδε
 οὐ ταῦρον οὐδὲ μόσχον, ἀλλὰ παρθένον 490
 σφάζαι κελεύειν πατρὸς ἥτις εὐγενοῦς,

εἰ χρὴ μὲν ἡμᾶς, χρὴ δὲ τήνδ' εἶναι πόλιν.
 ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμηχανοῦμεν· οὔτε γὰρ τέκνα
 σφάζειν ὅδ' αὐτοῦ φησιν οὔτ' ἄλλου τινός.

καμοὶ λέγει μὲν οὐ σαφῶς, λέγει δέ πως,
 εἰ μὴ τι τούτων ἐξαμηχανήσομεν, 495
 ἡμᾶς μὲν ἄλλην γαῖαν εὐρίσκειν τινα,
 αὐτὸς δὲ σῶσαι τήνδε βούλεται χθόνα.

ΜΑ. ἐν τῷδε καχόμεσθα σωθῆναι λόγῳ;

ΙΟ. ἐν τῷδε, τᾶλλα γ' εὐτυχῶς πεπραγότες.

ΜΑ. μὴ νυν τρέσης ἔτ' ἐχθρὸν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ· 500
 ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὴν πρὶν κελευσθῆναι, γέρον,
 θνήσκειν ἐτοίμη καὶ παρίστασθαι σφαγῇ.

τί φήσομεν γὰρ, εἰ πόλις μὲν ἀξιοῖ
 κίνδυνον ἡμῶν οὔνεκ' αἵρεσθαι μέγαν,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ προστιθέντες ἄλλοισιν πόνοους, 505
 παρὸν σεσῶσθαι, φευξόμεσθα μὴ θανεῖν;

οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ γέλωτος ἄξια,
 στένειν μὲν ἰκέτας δαιμόνων καθημένους,
 πατρὸς δ' ἐκείνου φύντας οὐ πεφύκαμεν,
 κακοὺς ὀράσθαι· ποῦ τὰδ' ἐν χρηστοῖς πρόπει; 510

κάλλιον, οἶμαι, τῇσδ', ἃ μὴ τύχοι ποτέ,
 πόλεως ἀλούσης χεῖρας εἰς ἐχθρῶν πεσεῖν,
 κᾶπειτα δεινὰ πατρὸς οὔσαν εὐγενοῦς
 παθοῦσαν Ἄιδην μηδὲν ἦσσον εἰσιδεῖν.

ἀλλ' ἐκπεσοῦσα τῇσδ' ἀλητεύσω χθονὸς, 515
 κούκ αἰσχυνοῦμαι δῆτ', ἐὰν δὴ τις λέγῃ,
 τί δεῦρ' ἀφίκεσθ' ἱκεσίοισι σὺν κλάδοις,
 αὐτοὶ φιλοψυχοῦντες; ἔξιτε χθονός·

κακοὺς γὰρ ἡμεῖς οὐ προσωφελήσομεν.

ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μέντοι, τῶνδε μὲν τεθνηκότων, 520

αὐτὴ δὲ σωθεῖσ', ἐλπίδ' εὖ πράξειν ἔχω·

πολλοὶ γὰρ ἤδη τῇδε προὔδοσαν φίλους.

τίς γὰρ κόρην ἔρημον ἢ δάμαρτ' ἔχειν

ἢ παιδοποιεῖν ἐξ ἐμοῦ βουλήσεται;

οὐκοῦν θανεῖν ἄμεινον ἢ τούτων τυχεῖν 525

ἀναξίαν. ἄλλη δὲ καὶ πρέπει τινὶ

μᾶλλον τάδ', ἥτις μὴ ᾽πίσημος ὡς ἐγώ.

ἡγείσθ' ὅπου δεῖ σῶμα κατθανεῖν τόδε,

καὶ στεμματοῦτε καὶ κατάρχεσθ', εἰ δοκεῖ·

νικᾶτε δ' ἐχθρούς· ἥδε γὰρ ψυχὴ πάρα 530

έκοῦσα κούκ ἄκουσα· κᾶξαγγέλλομαι

θνήσκειν ἀδελφῶν τῶνδε κᾶμαυτῆς ὕπερ.

εὐρημα γάρ τοι μὴ φιλοψυχοῦς' ἐγὼ

κάλλιστον ἠύρηκ', εὐκλεῶς λιπεῖν βίον.

ΧΟ. φεῦ φεῦ, τί λέξω, παρθένου μέγαν λόγον 535

κλύων, ἀδελφῶν ἢ πάρος θέλει θανεῖν;

τούτων τίς ἂν λέξειε γενναίους λόγους

μᾶλλον, τίς ἂν δράσειεν ἀνθρώπων ἔτι;

ΙΟ. ὦ τέκνον, οὐκ ἔστ' ἄλλοθεν τὸ σὸν κᾶρα, 540

ἀλλ' ἐξ ἐκείνου σπέρμα τῆς θείας φρενὸς

πέφυκας Ἡρακλῆος· οὐδ' αἰσχύνομαι

τοῖς σοῖς λόγοισι, τῇ τύχῃ δ' ἀλγύνομαι.
 ἀλλ' ἢ γένοιτ' ἂν ἐνδικωτέρως φράσω·
 πάσας ἀδελφὰς τῆσδε δεῦρο χρή καλεῖν,
 καὶ ἢ λαχοῦσα θνησκέτω γένους ὑπέρ· 545
 σὲ δ' οὐ δίκαιον κατθανεῖν ἄνευ πάλου.

ΜΑ. οὐκ ἂν θάνοιμι τῇ τύχῃ λαχοῦσ' ἐγώ·
 χάρις γὰρ οὐ πρόσεστι μὴ λέξης, γέρον.
 ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ἐνδέχεσθε, καὶ βούλεσθέ μοι
 χρῆσθαι προθύμῳ, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν ἐγὼ 550
 δίδωμ' ἐκούσα τοῖσδ', ἀναγκασθείσα δ' οὔ.

ΙΟ. φεῦ.
 ὅδ' αὖ λόγος σοι τοῦ πρὶν εὐγενέστερος·
 κακείνος ἦν ἄριστος, ἀλλ' ὑπερφέρεις
 τόλμῃ τε τόλμαν καὶ λόγῳ χρηστῷ λόγον. 555
 οὐ μὴν κελεύω γ', οὐδ' ἀπεννέπω, τέκνον,
 θνήσκειν σ'. ἀδελφούς ὠφελεῖς θανοῦσα σούς.

ΜΑ. σοφῶς κελεύεις· μὴ τρέσῃς μιάσματος
 τοῦμοῦ μετασχεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐλευθέρως θάνω.
 ἔπου δὲ, πρέσβυ· σῇ γὰρ ἐνθανεῖν χερὶ 560
 θέλω· πέπλοις δὲ σῶμ' ἐμὸν κρύψον παρών·
 ἐπεὶ σφαγῆς γε πρὸς τὸ δεινὸν εἴμ' ἐγὼ,
 εἴπερ πέφυκα πατρὸς οὐπὲρ εὐχομαι.

ΙΟ. οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην σῶ παρεστάναι μόρω.

ΜΑ. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ τοῦδε χρῆζε, μή μ' ἐν ἀρσένων, 565
 ἀλλ' ἐν γυναικῶν χερσὶν ἐκπνεῦσαι βίον.

ΔΗ. ἔσται τάδ', ὦ τάλαινα παρθένων· ἐπεὶ
 καμοὶ τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, μή σε κοσμήσαι καλῶς,
 πολλῶν ἑκατι, τῆς τε σῆς εὐψυχίας
 καὶ τοῦ δικαίου· τλημονεστάτην δὲ σὲ 570
 πασῶν γυναικῶν εἶδον ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγώ.
 ἀλλ' εἴ τι βούλει τούσδε τὸν γέροντά τε,

- χώρει προσειποῦς' ὕστατον πρόσφθεγμα δὴ.
 ΜΑ. ὦ χαῖρε, πρέσβυ, χαῖρε, καὶ δίδασκέ μοι
 τοιούσδε τούσδε παῖδας, ἐς τὸ πᾶν σοφούς, 575
 ὥσπερ σύ· μηδὲν μᾶλλον· ἀρκέσουσι γάρ.
 πειρῶ δὲ σῶσαι μὴ θανεῖν πρόθυμος ὦν·
 σοὶ παῖδές ἐσμεν· σαῖν χεροῖν τεθράμμεθα.
 ὀρᾷς δὲ καμὲ τὴν ἐμὴν ὥραν γάμου
 διδοῦσαν ἀντὶ τῶνδε κατθανομένην. 580
 ὑμεῖς τ', ἀδελφῶν ἢ παροῦς' ὁμιλία,
 εὐδαιμονοῖτε, καὶ γένοιθ' ὑμῖν ὅσων
 ἢ μὴ πάροιθεν καρδία σφαγήσεται.
 καὶ τὸν γέροντα τὴν τ' ἔσω γραῖαν δόμων
 τιμᾶτε πατρὸς μητέρ' Ἀλκμήνην ἐμοῦ 585
 ξένους τε τούσδε. καὶν ἀπαλλαγὴ πόνων
 καὶ νόστος ὑμῖν εὐρεθῇ ποτ' ἐκ θεῶν,
 μέμνησθε τὴν σώτειραν ὡς θάψαι χρεῶν·
 κάλλιστά τοι δίκαιον· οὐ γὰρ ἐνδεής
 ὑμῖν παρέστην, ἀλλὰ προὔθανον γένους. 590
 τάδ' ἀντὶ παίδων ἐστὶ μοι κειμήλια
 καὶ παρθενείας, εἴ τι δὴ κατὰ χθονός·
 εἴη γε μέντοι μηδέν. εἰ γὰρ ἔξομεν
 κακῇ μερίμνας οἱ θανούμενοι βροτῶν,
 οὐκ οἶδ' ὅποι τις τρέψεται· τὸ γὰρ θανεῖν 595
 κακῶν μέγιστον φάρμακον νομίζεται.
- ΙΟ. ἀλλ', ὦ μέγιστον ἐκπρέπουσ' εὐψυχία,
 πασῶν γυναικῶν, ἴσθι, τιμιωτάτῃ
 καὶ ζῶσ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν καὶ θανούσ' ἔσει πολὺ·
 καὶ χαῖρε· δυσφημεῖν γὰρ ἄξομαι θεῶν, 600
 ἢ σὸν κατῆρκται σῶμα, Δῆμητρος κόρη.
 ὦ παῖδες, οἰχόμεσθα· λύεται μέλη
 λύπη· λάβεσθε κεῖς ἔδραν μ' ἐρεΐσατε

αὐτοῦ πέπλοισι τοῖσδε κρύψαντες, τέκνα.
ὥς οὔτε τούτοις ἡδομαι πεπραγμένοις, 605
χρησμοῦ τε μὴ κρανθέντος οὐ βιώσιμον·
μείζων γὰρ ἄτη· συμφορὰ δὲ καὶ τάδε.

ΧΟ. οὔτινὰ φημι θεῶν ἄτερ ὄλβιον, οὐ βαρύποτμον
ἄνδρα γενέσθαι, [στρ.

οὐδὲ τὸν αὐτὸν αἰεὶ βεβάναι δόμον 610

εὐτυχία· παρὰ δ' ἄλλαν ἄλλα

μοῖρα διώκει·

τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ᾤκισε,

τὸν δ' ἀλήταν εὐδαίμονα τεύχει.

μόρσιμα δ' οὔτι φυγεῖν θέμις· οὐ σοφία τις

ἀπώσεται· 615

ἀλλὰ μάταν ὁ πρόθυμος αἰεὶ πόνον ἔξει.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴ προπίτνων τὰ θεῶν φέρε, μηδ'

ὑπεράλγει [ἀντιστρ.

φροντίδα λύπα· 620

εὐδόκιμον γὰρ ἔχει θανάτου μέρος

ἅ μελέα πρό τ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ γᾶς,

οὐδ' ἀκλεής νιν

δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεται·

ἅ δ' ἀρετὰ βαίνει διὰ μόχθων· 625

ἄξια μὲν πατρὸς, ἄξια δ' εὐγενίας τάδε γίγνεται.

εἰ δὲ σέβεις θανάτους ἀγαθῶν, μετέχω σοι.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ.

ὦ τέκνα, χαίρετ'. Ἰόλεως δὲ ποῦ γέρων 630

μήτηρ τε πατρὸς τῇσδ' ἔδρας ἀποστατεῖ;

ΙΟ. πάρεσμεν, οἷα δὴ γ' ἐμοῦ παρουσία.

ΘΕ. τί χρῆμα κεῖσαι καὶ κατηφὲς ὅμμ' ἔχεις;

ΙΟ. φροντίς τις ἦλθ' οἰκεῖος, ἣ συνειχόμεν.

- ΘΕ. ἔπαιρέ νυν σεαυτὸν, ὄρθωσον κἀρα. 635
 ΙΟ. γέροντές ἐσμεν κούδαμῶς ἐρρώμεθα.
 ΘΕ. ἦκω γε μέντοι χάρμα σοι φέρων μέγα.
 ΙΟ. τίς δ' εἶ σύ; ποῦ σοι συντυχὼν ἀμνημονῶ;
 ΘΕ. "Υλλου πενέστης· οὐ με γιγνώσκεις ὄρων;
 ΙΟ. ὦ φίλταθ', ἦκεις ἄρα σωτὴρ νῶν βλάβης; 640
 ΘΕ. μάλιστα· καὶ πρὸς γ' εὐτυχεῖς τὰ νῦν τάδε.
 ΙΟ. ὦ μῆτερ ἐσθλοῦ παιδὸς, Ἀλκμήνην λέγω,
 ἔξελθ', ἄκουσον τούσδε φιλτάτους λόγους.
 πάλαι γὰρ ὠδίνουσα τῶν ἀφιγμένων
 ψυχὴν ἐτήκου νόστος εἰ γενήσεται. 645

ΑΛΚΜΗΝΗ.

- τί χρημ' αὖτῃς πᾶν τόδ' ἐπλήσθη στέγος;
 Ἰόλαε, μῶν τίς σ' αὖ βιάζεται παρῶν
 κῆρυξ ἀπ' Ἀργούς; ἀσθενὴς μὲν ἦ γ' ἐμὴ
 ῥώμη, τοσόνδε δ' εἰδέναι σε χρὴ, ξένη,
 οὐκ ἔστ' ἄγειν σε τούσδ' ἐμοῦ ζώσης ποτέ. 650
 ἦ τάρ' ἐκείνου μὴ νομιζοίμην ἐγὼ
 μήτηρ ἔτ'. εἰ δὲ τῶνδε προσθίξει χερὶ,
 δυοῖν γερίντοιν οὐ καλῶς ἀγωνιεῖ.
 ΙΟ. θάρσει, γεραιὰ, μὴ τρέσης, οὐκ Ἀργόθεν
 κῆρυξ ἀφίκται, πολεμίους λόγους ἔχων. 655
 ΑΛ. τί γὰρ βοὴν ἔστησας ἄγγελον φόβου;
 ΙΟ. σέ, πρόσθε ναοῦ τοῦδ' ὅπως βαίης πέλας.
 ΑΛ. οὐκ ᾔσμεν ἡμεῖς ταῦτα· τίς γάρ ἐσθ' ὅδε;
 ΙΟ. ἦκοντα παῖδα παιδὸς ἀγγέλλει σέθεν.
 ΑΛ. ὦ χαῖρε καὶ σὺ τοῖσδε τοῖς ἀγγέλμασιν. 660
 ἀτὰρ τί χώρα τῇδε προσβαλὼν πόδα
 ποῦ νῦν ἄπεςτι; τίς νιν εἶργε συμφορὰ
 σὺν σοὶ φανέντα δεῦρ' ἐμὴν τέρψαι φρένα;

- ΘΕ. στρατὸν καθίζει τάσσεται θ' ὃν ἦλθ' ἔχων.
 ΑΛ. τοῦδ' οὐκέθ' ἡμῖν τοῦ λόγου μέτεστι δῆ. 665
 ΙΟ. μέτεστιν ἡμῶν δ' ἔργον ἱστορεῖν τάδε.
 ΘΕ. τί δῆτα βούλει τῶν πεπραγμένων μαθεῖν;
 ΙΟ. πόσον τι πλῆθος συμμάχων πάρεστ' ἔχων;
 ΘΕ. πολλούς· ἀριθμὸν δ' ἄλλον οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι.
 ΙΟ. ἴσασιν, οἶμαι, ταῦτ' Ἀθηναίων πρόμοι. 670
 ΘΕ. ἴσασι καὶ δὴ λαιὸν ἔστηκεν κέρας.
 ΙΟ. ἤδη γὰρ ὥς ἐς ἔργον ὥπλισται στρατός;
 ΘΕ. καὶ δὴ παρήκται σφάγια τάξεων πέλας.
 ΙΟ. πόσον τι δ' ἔστ' ἄπωθεν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ;
 ΘΕ. ὥστ' ἐξορᾶσθαι τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐμφανῶς. 675
 ΙΟ. τί δρῶντα; μὴν τάσσοντα πολεμίων στίχας;
 ΘΕ. ἡκάζομεν ταῦτ'· οὐ γὰρ ἐξηκούομεν.
 ἀλλ' εἰμ'· ἐρήμους δεσπύτας τοῦμὸν μέρος
 οὐκ ἂν θέλοιμι πολεμίοισι συμβαλεῖν.
 ΙΟ. κἄγωγε σὺν σοί· ταῦτ' ἂν φροντίζομεν, 680
 φίλοις παρόντες, ὥς ἔοιγμεν, ὠφελεῖν.
 ΘΕ. ἡκιστα πρὸς σοῦ μῶρον ἦν εἰπεῖν ἔπος.
 ΙΟ. καὶ μὴ μετασχεῖν γ' ἀλκίμου μάχης φίλοις.
 ΘΕ. οὐκ ἔστ' ἐν ὄψει τραῦμα, μὴ δρώσης χερός.
 ΙΟ. τί δ'; οὐ θένοιμι καὶ ἐγὼ δι' ἀσπίδος; 685
 ΘΕ. θένοις ἂν, ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν αὐτὸς ἂν πέσοις.
 ΙΟ. οὐδεὶς ἔμ' ἐχθρῶν προσβλέπων ἀνέξεται.
 ΘΕ. οὐκ ἔστιν, ὦ τᾶν, ἢ ποτ' ἦν ῥώμη σέθεν.
 ΙΟ. ἀλλ' οὖν μαχοῦμαί γ' ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι.
 ΘΕ. σμικρὸν τὸ σὸν σήκωμα προστίθης φίλοις. 690
 ΙΟ. μή τοί μ' ἔρυκε δρᾶν παρεσκευασμένον.
 ΘΕ. δρᾶν μὲν σύ γ' οὐχ οἷός τε, βούλεσθαι δ' ἴσως.
 ΙΟ. ὥς μὴ μενοῦντα τᾶλλα σοι λέγειν πάρα.
 ΘΕ. πῶς οὖν ὀπλίταις τευχέων ἄτερ φανεῖ;

- ΙΟ. ἔστ' ἐν δόμοισιν ἔνδον αἰχμάλωθ' ὄπλα
τοῖσδ', οἷσι χρησόμεσθα κάποδώσομεν
ζῶντες· θανόντας δ' οὐκ ἀπαιτήσῃ θεός.
ἀλλ' εἴσιθ' εἴσω καπὸ πασσάλων ἐλὼν
ἐνεγχ' ὀπλίτην κόσμον ὡς τάχιστα μοι.
αἰσχροὺν γὰρ οἰκούρημα γίγνεται τόδε, 700
τοὺς μὲν μάχεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ δειλία μένειν.
- ΧΟ. λῆμα μὲν οὐπω στόρνυσι χρόνος
τὸ σὸν, ἀλλ' ἡβᾶ· σῶμα δὲ φρουδόν.
τί πονεῖς ἄλλως; ἂ σέ μὲν βλάβει,
σμικρὰ δ' ὀνήσει πόλιν ἡμετέραν. 705
χρὴ γνωσιμαχεῖν σὴν ἡλικίαν,
τὰ δ' ἀμήχαν' ἑάν. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως
ἡβην κτήσῃ πάλιν αὖθις.
- ΑΛ. τί χρῆμα μέλλεις σῶν φρενῶν οὐκ ἔνδον ὦν
λιπεῖν μ' ἔρημον σὺν τέκνοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς; 710
- ΙΟ. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἀλκή· σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τούτων μέλειν.
- ΑΛ. τί δ', ἦν θάνης σὺ, πῶς ἐγὼ σωθήσομαι;
- ΙΟ. παιδὸς μελήσει παισὶ τοῖς λελειμμένοις.
- ΑΛ. ἦν δ' οὖν, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, χρήσονται τύχῃ;
- ΙΟ. οἶδ' οὐ προδώσουσίν σε, μὴ τρέσῃς, ξένοι. 715
- ΑΛ. τοσόνδε γάρ τοι θάρσος, οὐδὲν ἄλλ' ἔχω.
- ΙΟ. καὶ Ζηνὶ τῶν σῶν, οἶδ' ἐγὼ, μέλει πόνων.
- ΑΛ. φεῦ·
Ζεὺς ἐξ ἐμοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἀκούσεται κακῶς·
εἰ δ' ἐστὶν ὅσιος αὐτὸς οἶδεν εἰς ἐμέ.
- ΘΕ. ὄπλων μὲν ἤδη τήνδ' ὀρᾷς παντευχίαν, 720
φθάνοις δ' ἂν οὐκ ἂν τοῖσδε σὸν κρύπτων δέμας.
ὡς ἐγγὺς ἀγών, καὶ μάλιστ' Ἄρης στυγεῖ
μέλλοντας· εἰ δὲ τευχέων φοβεῖ βάρος,
νῦν μὲν πορεύου γυμνός, ἐν δὲ τάξεσιν

κόσμῳ πυκάζου τῷδ'· ἐγὼ δ' οἶσω τέως. 725

ΙΟ. καλῶς ἔλεξας· ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πρόχειρ' ἔχων
τεύχη κόμιζε, χειρὶ δ' ἔνθεσ ὀξύνη,
λαιόν τ' ἔπαιρε πῆχυν, εὐθύνων πόδα.

ΘΕ. ἡ παιδαγωγεῖν γὰρ τὸν ὀπλίτην χρεών;

ΙΟ. ὄρνιθος οὐνεκ' ἀσφαλῶς πορευτέον. 730

ΘΕ. εἴθ' ἦσθα δυνατὸς δρᾶν ὅσον πρόθυμος εἶ.

ΙΟ. ἔπειγε· λειφθεὶς δεινὰ πείσομαι μάχης.

ΘΕ. σύ τοι βραδύνεις κοῦκ ἐγὼ δοκῶν τι δρᾶν.

ΙΟ. οὐκουν ὁρᾶς μου κῶλον ὥς ἐπείγεται;

ΘΕ. ὁρῶ δοκοῦντα μᾶλλον ἢ σπεύδοντά σε. 735

ΙΟ. οὐ ταῦτ' ἀλέξεις, ἡνίκ' ἂν λεύσσης μ' ἐκεῖ.

ΘΕ. τί δρῶντα; βουλοίμην δ' ἂν εὐτυχοῦντά γε.

ΙΟ. δι' ἀσπίδος θείνοντα πολεμίων τινά.

ΘΕ. εἰ δὴποθ' ἥξομέν γε. τοῦτο γὰρ φόβος.

ΙΟ. φεῦ·

εἴθ', ὦ βραχίων, οἶον ἡβήσαντά σε 740

μεμνήμεθ' ἡμεῖς, ἡνίκα ξὺν Ἡρακλεῖ

Σπάρτην ἐπόρθεις, σύμμαχος γένοιό μοι

τοιούτος, οἷος ἂν τροπὴν Εὐρυσθέως

θείην· ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ κακὸς μένειν δόρυ.

ἔστιν δ' ἐν ὄλβῳ καὶ τόδ' οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔχον, 745

εὐψυχίας δόκησις· οἰόμεσθα γὰρ

τὸν εὐτυχοῦντα πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλῶς.

ΧΟ. γὰ καὶ παννύχιος σελάνα στρ.

καὶ λαμπρόταται θεοῦ

φαεσιμβρότου ἀνγαῖ, 750

ἀγγελίαν μοι ἐνέγκαιτ',

ἱακκήσατε δ' οὐρανῷ

καὶ παρὰ θρόνον ἀρχέταν

γλαυκᾶς τ' ἐν Ἀθάνας.

μέλλω τᾶς πατριώτιδος γᾶς, 755
 μέλλω περὶ τῶν δόμων
 ἰκέτας ὑποδεχθεῖς,
 κίνδυνον πολιῷ τεμεῖν σιδάρῳ.
 δεινὸν μὲν πόλιν ὡς Μυκῆνας ἀντιστρ.
 εὐδαίμονα καὶ δορὸς 760
 πολυαίνεται ἀλκᾷ
 μῆνιν ἐμᾷ χθονὶ κεύθειν·
 κακὸν δ' ὦ πόλις, εἰ ξένους
 ἰκτῆρας παραδώσομεν
 κελεύσμασιν Ἄργους. 765
 Ζεὺς μοι ξύμμαχος, οὐ φοβοῦμαι,
 Ζεὺς μοι χάριν ἐνδίκως
 ἔχει· οὐποτε θνατῶν
 ἥσσονες παρ' ἐμοὶ θεοὶ φανοῦνται.
 ἀλλ', ὦ πότνια, σὸν γὰρ οὐδας στρ. 770
 γᾶς σὸν καὶ πόλις, ᾧ σὺ μάτηρ
 δέσποινα τέ καὶ φύλαξ,
 πόρευσον ἄλλα τὸν οὐ δικαίως
 τᾷδ' ἐπάγοντα δορυσσόγητα
 στρατὸν Ἀργόθεν· οὐ γὰρ ἐμᾷ γ' ἀρετᾷ 775
 δίκαιός εἰμ' ἐκπεσεῖν μελάνθρων.
 ἐπεὶ σοι πολύθυστος αἰεὶ ἀντιστρ.
 τιμὰ κραίνεται, οὐδὲ λήθει
 μηνῶν φθινὰς ἀμέρα,
 νέων τ' αἰοιδὰι χορῶν τε μολπαί. 780
 ἀνεμόεντι δὲ γᾶς ἐπ' ὄχθῳ
 ὀλολύγματα παννυχίοις ὑπὸ παρ-
 θένων ἱακχεῖ ποδῶν κρότοισιν.
 ΘΕ. δέσποινα, μύθους σοί τε συντομωτάτους
 κλύειν ἐμοί τε τῷδε καλλίστους, φέρω. 785

νικῶμεν ἐχθροὺς, καὶ τροπαῖ' ἰδρύεται
παντευχίαν ἔχοντα πολεμίων σέθεν.

ΑΛ. ὦ φίλταθ', ἥδε σ' ἡμέρα διήλασεν
ἡλευθερώσθαι τοῖσδε τοῖς ἀγγέλμασιν.
μιᾶς δέ μ' οὔπω συμφορᾶς ἐλευθεροῖς· 790
φόβος γὰρ εἴ μοι ζῶσιν οὓς ἐγὼ θέλω.

ΘΕ. ζῶσιν μέγιστόν γ' εὐκλεεῖς κατὰ στρατόν.

ΑΛ. ὁ μὲν γέρων οὖν ἔστιν Ἰόλεως ἔτι;

ΘΕ. μάλιστα, πράξας γ' ἐκ θεῶν κάλλιστα δῆ.

ΑΛ. τί δ' ἔστι; μὼν τι κεδνὸν ἡγωνίζετο; 795

ΘΕ. νέος μεθέστηκε' ἐκ γέροντος αὐθις αὖ.

ΑΛ. θαυμάστ' ἔλεξας· ἀλλὰ σ' εὐτυχῇ φίλων
μάχης ἀγῶνα πρῶτον ἀγγεῖλαι θέλω.

ΘΕ. εἰς μου λόγος σοι πάντα σημανεῖ τάδε·
ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἀλλήλοισιν ὀπλίτην στρατόν 800
κατὰ στόμ' ἐκτείνοντες ἀντετάξαμεν,
ἐκβὰς τεθρίππων Ἕλλος ἀρμάτων πόδα,
ἔστη μέσοισιν ἐν μεταιχμίοις δορός.

κᾶπειτ' ἔλεξεν, ὦ στρατήγ', ὃς Ἀργόθεν
ἦκεις, τί τήνδε γαῖαν οὐκ εἶδάμεν; 805

καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας οὐδὲν ἐργάσει κακὸν
ἀνδρὸς στερήσας· ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ μόνος μόνῳ
μάχην συνάψας, ἥ κτανὼν ἄγου λαβῶν
τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας, ἥ θανὼν ἐμοὶ
τιμὰς πατρώους καὶ δόμους ἔχειν ἄφες. 810

στρατὸς δ' ἐπήνεσ', ἔς τ' ἀπαλλαγὰς πόνων
καλῶς λελέχθαι μῦθον ἔς τ' εὐψυχίαν.

ὁ δ' οὔτε τοὺς κλύοντας αἰδεσθεῖς λόγων
οὔτ' αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ δειλίαν, στρατηγὸς ὢν,
ἐλθεῖν ἐτόλμησ' ἐγγὺς ἀλκίμου δορός, 815
ἀλλ' ἦν κάκιστος· εἶτα τοιοῦτος γεγώς

τοὺς Ἡρακλείους ἦλθε δουλώσων γόνους.
 "Υλλος μὲν οὖν ἀπώχετ' ἐς τάξιν πάλιν·
 μάντεις δ', ἐπειδὴ μονομάχου δι' ἀσπίδος
 διαλλαγὰς ἔγνωσαν οὐ τελουμένας, 820
 ἔσφαζον, οὐκ ἔμελλον, ἀλλ' ἀφίεσαν
 λαιμῶν βροτείων εὐθύς οὐρίον φόνον.
 οἱ δ' ἄρματ' εἰσέβαινον, οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἀσπίδων
 πλευραῖς ἔκρυπτον πλευρ'. Ἀθηναίων δ' ἀναξ
 στρατῷ παρήγγελλ' οἷα χρή τὸν εὐγενῆ, 825
 "ὦ ξυμπολῖται, τῇ τε βοσκούσῃ χθονὶ
 καὶ τῇ τεκούσῃ νῦν τιν' ἀρκέσαι χρεών."
 ὁ δ' αὖ τό τ' Ἄργος μὴ κατασχῦναι θέλειν
 καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας συμμαχούς ἐλίσσετο.
 ἐπεὶ δ' ἐσήμην' ὄρθιον Τυρσηνικῇ 830
 σάλπιγγι, καὶ συνῆψαν ἀλλήλοις μάχην,
 πόσον τιν' αὐχεῖς πάταγον ἀσπίδων βρέμειν,
 πόσον τινὰ στεναγμὸν οἰμωγὴν θ' ὁμοῦ;
 τὰ πρῶτα μὲν νυν πίτυλος Ἀργείου δορὸς
 ἐρρήξαθ' ἡμᾶς· εἴτ' ἐχώρησαν πάλιν. 835
 τὸ δεύτερον δὲ πούς ἐπαλλαχθεὶς ποδὶ,
 ἀνὴρ δ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ στάς, ἐκαρτέρει μάχῃ·
 πολλοὶ δ' ἐπιπτον. ἦν δὲ δύο κελεύσματα,
 ὦ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὦ τὸν Ἀργείων γυνῆν
 σπείρουτες, οὐκ ἀρήξετ' αἰσχύνῃ πόλει;
 μόλις δὲ πάντα δρῶντες οὐκ ἄτερ πόνων
 ἐτρεψάμεσθ' Ἀργεῖον ἐς φυγὴν δόρυ.
 κἀνταῦθ' ὁ πρέσβυς "Υλλον ἐξορμώμενον
 ἰδὼν, ὀρέξας ἰκέτευσε δεξιὰν
 Ἰόλαος ἐμβῆσαί νιν ἱππείου δίφρον. 845
 λαβὼν δὲ χερσὶν ἡνίας Εὐρυσθέως
 πώλοις ἐπεῖχε. τὰπὸ τοῦδ' ἤδη κλύων

λέγοιμ' ἂν ἄλλων, δεῦρο δ' αὐτὸς εἰσιδών.
 Παλληνίδος γὰρ σεμνὸν ἑκπερῶν πάγον
 δίας Ἀθάνας, ἄρμ' ἰδὼν Εὐρυσθέως, 850
 ἠράσαθ' Ἥβη Ζηνί θ', ἡμέραν μίαν
 νέος γενέσθαι καποτίσασθαι δίκην
 ἔχθρους· κλύειν δὴ θαύματος πάρεστί σοι.
 δισσῶ γὰρ ἀστέρ' ἱππικοῖς ἐπὶ ζυγοῖς
 σταθέντ' ἔκρυψαν ἄρμα λυγαίρῳ νέφει· 855
 σὸν δὴ λέγουσι παῖδά γ' οἱ σοφώτεροι
 Ἥβην θ'· ὁ δ' ὄρφνης ἐκ δυσαιθρίου νέων
 βραχιόνων ἔδειξεν ἠβητήν τύπον.
 αἰρεῖ δ' ὁ κλεινὸς Ἰόλεως Εὐρυσθέως
 τέτρωρον ἄρμα πρὸς πέτραις Σκειρωνίσι. 860
 δεσμοῖς τε δήσας χεῖρας ἀκροθίνιον
 κάλλιστον ἦκει τὸν στρατηλάτην ἄγων,
 τὸν ὄλβιον πάροιθε· τῇ δὲ νῦν τύχῃ
 βροτοῖς ἅπασι λαμπρὰ κηρύσσει μαθεῖν,
 τὸν εὐτυχεῖν δοκοῦντα μὴ ζηλοῦν, πρὶν ἂν 865
 θανόντ' ἴδῃ τις· ὥς ἐφήμεροι τύχαι.

ΧΟ. ὦ Ζεῦ τροπαῖε, νῦν ἐμοὶ δεινοῦ φόβου
 ἐλεύθερον πάρεστιν ἡμαρ εἰσιδεῖν.

ΑΛ. ὦ Ζεῦ, χρόνῳ μὲν τὰμ' ἐπεσκέψω κακὰ·
 χάριν δ' ὅμως σοι τῶν πεπραγμένων ἔχω. 870
 καὶ παῖδα τὸν ἐμὸν πρόσθεν οὐ δοκοῦσ' ἐγὼ
 θεοῖς ὁμιλεῖν νῦν ἐπίσταμαι σαφῶς.
 ὦ τέκνα, νῦν δὴ νῦν ἐλεύθεροι πόνων,
 ἐλεύθεροι δὲ τοῦ κακῶς ὀλουμένου
 Εὐρυσθέως ἔσεσθε, καὶ πόλιν πατρὸς 875
 ὄψεσθε, κλήρους δ' ἐμβατεύσετε χθονὸς,
 καὶ θεοῖς πατρώοις θύσεθ', ὧν ἀπειργμένοι
 ξένοι πλανήτην εἵχετ' ἄθλιον βίον.

ἀτὰρ τί κεύθων Ἰόλεως σοφὸν ποτε
 Εὐρυσθέως ἐφείσαθ' ὥστε μὴ κτανεῖν 880
 λέξουν· παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ οὐ σοφὸν τόδε,
 ἐχθροὺς λαβόντα μάποτίσασθαι δίκην.

ΘΕ. τὸ σὸν προτιμῶν, ὥς νιν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἴδοις
 κρατοῦσα καὶ σῇ δεσποτούμενον χερί.
 οὐ μὴν ἐκόντα γ' αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς βίαν 885
 ἔξευξ' ἀνάγκη· καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐβούλετο
 ζῶν ἐς σὸν ἐλθεῖν ὄμμα καὶ δοῦναι δίκην.
 ἀλλ', ὦ γεραιὰ, χαῖρε, καὶ μέμνησό μοι
 ὃ πρῶτον εἶπας, ἥνικ' ἠρχόμην λόγου·
 ἐλευθέρωσόν μ'· ἐν δὲ τοῖς τοιοῖσδε χρῆ 890
 ἀψευδὲς εἶναι τοῖσι γενναίοις στόμα.

ΧΘ. ἐμοὶ χορὸς μὲν ἡδὺς, εἰ λίγεια στρ.
 λωτοῦ χάρις εἰνὶ δαιτὶ,
 εἴη τ' εὐχαρις Ἀφροδίτα·
 τερπνὸν δέ τι καὶ φίλων ἄρ' 895
 εὐτυχίαν ιδέσθαι
 τῶν πάρος οὐ δοκούντων.
 πολλὰ γὰρ τίκτει
 Μοῖρα τελεσσιδώτειρ'
 Αἰὼν τε Κρόνου παῖς. 900
 ἔχεις ὁδόν τιν', ὦ πόλις, δίκαιον·
 ἀντιστρ.
 οὐ χρὴ ποτε τόδ' ἀφελέσθαι,
 τιμᾶν θεούς· ὁ δὲ μή σε φάσκων
 ἐγγὺς μανιῶν ἐλαύνει,
 δεικνυμένων ἐλέγχων 905
 τῶνδ'. ἐπίσημα γάρ τοι
 θεὸς παραγγέλλει,
 τῶν ἀδίκων παραιρῶν
 φρονήματος ἀεί.

ἔστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ βεβακῶς
 τεὸς γόνος, ᾧ γεραιὰ,
 φεύγω λόγον ὡς τὸν "Αἰδα
 δόμον κατέβα, πυρὸς
 δεινᾷ φλογὶ σῶμα δαισθεῖς,
 "Ηβας τ' ἐρατὸν χροῖζει
 λέχος χρυσέαν κατ' αὐλάν.
 ᾧ Ὑμέναιε, δισσοὺς
 παῖδας Διὸς ἡξιώσας.
 συμφέρεται τὰ πολλὰ πολλοῖς·
 καὶ γὰρ πατρὶ τῶνδ' Ἀθάναν
 λέγουσ' ἐπίκουρον εἶναι,
 καὶ τούσδε θεᾶς πόλις
 καὶ λαὸς ἔσωσε κείνας,
 ἔσχεν δ' ὕβριν ἀνδρὸς, ᾧ θυ-
 μὸς ἦν πρὸ δίκας βίαιος.
 μήποτ' ἐμοὶ φρόνημα
 ψυχά τ' ἀκόρεστος εἴη.

στρ. 910

915

ἀντιστρ.

920

925

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

δέσποιν', ὁρᾷς μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως εἰρήσεται,
 Εὐρυσθέα σοι τόνδ' ἄγοντες ἤκομεν,
 ἄελπτον ὄψιν, τῷδέ τ' οὐχ ἦσσον τυχεῖν·
 οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἠὔχει χεῖρας ἵζεσθαι σέθεν,
 ὅτ' ἐκ Μυκηνῶν πολυπόνῳ σὺν ἀσπίδι
 ἔστειχε, μείζω τῆς τύχης φρονῶν πολὺ,
 πέρσων Ἀθήνας. ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐναντίαν
 δαίμων ἔθηκε καὶ μετέστησεν τύχην.
 Ὅτ' ἄλλος μὲν οὖν ὅ τ' ἐσθλὸς Ἰόλεως βρέτας
 Διὸς τροπαίου καλλίνικον ἴστασαν·
 ἐμοὶ δὲ πρὸς σέ τόνδ' ἐπιστέλλουσ' ἄγειν,

930

935

τέρψαι θέλοντες σὴν φρέν'· ἐκ γὰρ εὐτυχούς
ἡδιστον ἐχθρὸν ἄνδρα δυστυχοῦνθ' ὁρᾶν. 940

ΑΛ. ὦ μῖσος, ἦκεις; εἰλέ σ' ἡ Δίκη χρόνῳ;
πρῶτον μὲν οὖν μοι δεῦρ' ἐπίστρεψον κᾶρα,
καὶ τλήθι τοὺς σοὺς προσβλέπειν ἐναντίον
ἐχθρούς· κρατεῖ γὰρ νῦν γε κοῦ κρατεῖς ἔτι·
ἐκείνος εἰ σὺ, βούλομαι γὰρ εἰδέναι, 945
ὅς πολλὰ μὲν τὸν ὄνθ' ὅπου 'στὶ νῦν ἐμὸν
παῖδ' ἠξίωσας, ὦ πανοῦργ', ἐφυβρίσαι;
τί γὰρ σὺ κείνῳ οὐκ ἔτλης καθυβρίσαι;
ὅς καὶ παρ' Ἀιδην ζῶντά νιν κατήγαγες,
ὔδρας λέοντάς τ' ἐξαπολλύναι λέγων 950
ἔπεμπες; ἄλλα δ' οἷ' ἐμηχανῶ κακὰ
σιγῶ· μακρὸς γὰρ μῦθος ἂν γένοιτό μοι.
κοῦκ ἤρκεσέν σοι ταῦτα τολμῆσαι μόνον,
ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀπάσης κἀμὲ καὶ τέκν' Ἑλλάδος
ἠλαυνες, ἰκέτας δαιμόνων καθήμενους, 955
τοὺς μὲν γέροντας, τοὺς δὲ νηπίους ἔτι.
ἀλλ' ἡῦρες ἄνδρας καὶ πόλισμ' ἐλεύθερον,
οἷ σ' οὐκ ἔδεισαν. δεῖ σε κατθανεῖν κακῶς.
καὶ κερδανεῖς ἅπαντα· χρή γὰρ οὐχ ἅπαξ
θυήσκειν σέ, πολλὰ πῆματ' ἐξειργασμένον. 960

ΑΓ. οὐκ ἔστ' ἀνυστὸν τόνδε σοι κατακτανεῖν.

ΑΛ. ἄλλως ἄρ' αὐτὸν αἰχμάλωτον εἴλομεν.
εἶργει δὲ δὴ τίς τόνδε μὴ θανεῖν νόμος;

ΑΓ. τοῖς τῆσδε χώρας προστάταισιν οὐ δοκεῖ.

ΑΛ. τί δὴ τόδ'; ἐχθροὺς τοισίδ' οὐ καλὸν κτανεῖν; 965

ΑΓ. οὐχ ὄντιν' ἂν γε ζῶνθ' ἔλωσιν ἐν μάχῃ.

ΑΛ. καὶ ταῦτα δόξανθ' Ὅτλος ἐξηνέσχετο;

ΑΓ. χρήν δ' αὐτὸν, οἶμαι, τῇδ' ἀπιστῆσαι χθονί.

ΑΛ. χρήν τόνδε μὴ ζῆν μηδὲ φῶς ὁρᾶν ἔτι.

- ΑΓ. τότε ἡδίκηθη πρῶτον οὐ θανὼν ὅδε. 970
- ΑΛ. οὐκοῦν ἔτ' ἐστὶν ἐν καλῷ δοῦναι δίκην.
- ΑΓ. οὐκ ἔστι τοῦτον ὅστις ἂν κατακτάνοι.
- ΑΛ. ἔγωγε· καίτοι φημί καὶ εἶναι τινα.
- ΑΓ. πολλὴν ἄρ' ἔξεις μέμψιν, εἰ δράσεις τόδε.
- ΑΛ. φιλῷ πόλιν τήνδ'· οὐδὲν ἀντιλεκτέον. 975
- τοῦτον δ', ἐπεὶ περ χεῖρας ἦλθεν εἰς ἐμὰς,
οὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν ὅστις ἐξαιρήσεται.
πρὸς ταῦτα τὴν θρασεῖαν ὅστις ἂν θέλῃ
καὶ τὴν φρονούσαν μείζον ἢ γυναῖκα χρὴ
λέξει· τὸ δ' ἔργον τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ πεπράξεται. 980
- ΧΟ. δεινόν τι καὶ συγγνωστόν, ὦ γύναι, σ' ἔχειν
νεῖκος πρὸς ἄνδρα τόνδε γιγνώσκω καλῶς.

ΕΤΡΥΣΘΕΤΣ.

γύναι, σάφ' ἴσθι μή με θωπεύσουντά σε,
μηδ' ἄλλο μηδὲν τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς πέρι
λέξουθ' ὅθεν χρὴ δειλίαν ὀφλεῖν τινα. 985

ἐγὼ δὲ νεῖκος οὐχ ἐκὼν τόδ' ἡράμην·
ἦδη γε σοὶ μὲν αὐτανέψιος γεγώς,
τῷ σῷ δὲ παιδὶ συγγενὴς Ἑρακλείει.
ἀλλ' εἴτ' ἔχρηζον εἴτε μὴ, θεὸς γὰρ ἦν,
Ἥρα με κάμνειν τήνδ' ἔθηκε τὴν νόσον. 990

ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκείνῳ δυσμένειαν ἡράμην
κάγων ἀγῶνα τόνδ' ἀγωνιούμενος,
πολλῶν σοφιστῆς πημάτων ἐγιγνόμεν,
καὶ πόλλ' ἔτικτον νυκτὶ συνθακῶν αἰεὶ
ὅπως διώσας καὶ κατακτείνας ἐμοὺς 995

ἐχθροὺς τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ συνοικίην φόβῳ,
εἰδὼς μὲν οὐκ ἀριθμὸν, ἀλλ' ἐτητύμως
ἄνδρ' ὄντα τὸν σὸν παῖδα· καὶ γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ὢν

- ἀκούσεται τά γ' ἐσθλά, χρηστὸς ὦν ἀνὴρ.
 κείνου δ' ἀπαλλαχθέντος οὐκ ἐχρῆν μ' ἄρα, 1000
 μισούμενον πρὸς τῶνδε καὶ ξυνειδότα
 ἔχθραν πατρώαν, πάντα κινῆσαι πέτρον,
 κτείνοντα κάκβάλλοντα καὶ τεχνώμενον;
 τοιαῦτα δρῶντι τᾶμ' ἐγίγνετ' ἀσφαλῆ.
 οὐκοῦν σύ γ' ἂν λαβοῦσα τὰς ἐμὰς τύχας 1005
 ἐχθροῦ λέοντος δυσμενῇ βλαστήματα
 ἤλαντες ἂν κακοῖσιν, ἀλλὰ σωφρόνως
 εἴσας οἰκεῖν Ἄργος· οὔτιν' ἂν πίθοις.
 νῦν οὖν ἐπειδὴ μ' οὐ διώλεσαν τότε
 πρόθυμον ὄντα, τοῖσιν Ἑλλήνων νόμοις 1010
 οὐχ ἄγνός εἰμι τῷ κτανόντι κατθανεῖν·
 πύλις τ' ἀφῆκε σωφρονοῦσα, τὸν θεὸν
 μεῖζον τίουσα τῆς ἐμῆς ἔχθρας πολὺ.
 ἃ γ' εἶπας ἀντήκουσας· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ χρῆ
 τὸν προστρόπαιον τόν τε γενναῖον καλεῖν. 1015
 οὕτω γε μέντοι τᾶμ' ἔχει· θανεῖν μὲν οὐ
 χρήζω, λιπὼν δ' ἂν οὐδὲν ἀχθοίμην βίον.
- ΧΟ. παραινέσαι σοι σμικρὸν, Ἀλκμήνη, θέλω,
 τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀφείναι τόνδ', ἐπεὶ πόλει δοκεῖ.
- ΑΛ. τί δ', ἦν θάνη τε καὶ πόλει πιθώμεθα; 1020
- ΧΟ. τὰ λῶστ' ἂν εἴη· πῶς τὰδ' οὖν γενήσεται;
- ΑΛ. ἐγὼ διδάξω ῥαδίως· κτανοῦσα γὰρ
 τόνδ' εἶτα νεκρὸν τοῖς μετελθοῦσιν φίλων
 δώσω· τὸ γὰρ σῶμ' οὐκ ἀπιστήσω χθονί·
 οὗτος δὲ δώσει τὴν δίκην θανὼν ἐμοί. 1025
- ΕΥ. κτεῖν, οὐ παραιτοῦμαί σε· τήνδε δὲ πτόλιν,
 ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφῆκε καὶ κατηδέσθη κτανεῖν,
 χρησμῷ παλαιῷ Λοξίου δωρήσομαι,
 ὃς ὠφελήσει μεῖζον' ἢ δοκεῖν χρόνῳ.

θανόντα γάρ με θάψεθ' οὐ τὸ μόρσιμον,
 δίας πάροιθε παρθένου Παλληνίδος. 1030

καὶ σοὶ μὲν εὖνους καὶ πόλει σωτήριος
 μέτοικος αἰεὶ κείσομαι κατὰ χθονός,
 τοῖς τῶνδε δ' ἐκγόνοισι πολεμιώτατος,
 ὅταν μόλωσι δεῦρο σὺν πολλῇ χειρὶ, 1035

χάριν προδόντες τήνδε· τοιούτων ξένων
 προὔστητε. πῶς οὖν ταῦτ' ἐγὼ πεπυσμένος
 δεῦρ' ἦλθον, ἀλλ' οὐ χρησμὸν ἡδούμην θεοῦ;
 Ἦραν νομίζων θεσφάτων κρείσσω πολὺ,
 κοῦκ ἂν προδοῦναί μ'. ἀλλὰ μήτε μοι χοᾶς 1040
 μήθ' αἰμ' ἐάσης εἰς ἐμὸν στάξαι τάφον.
 κακὸν γὰρ αὐτοῖς νόστον ἀντὶ τῶνδ' ἐγὼ
 δώσω· διπλοῦν δὲ κέρδος ἔξετ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ,
 ὑμᾶς τ' ὀνήσω τούσδε τε βλάβῃ θανών.

ΑΛ. τί δῆτα μέλλετ', εἰ πόλει σωτηρίαν 1045
 κατεργάσασθαι τοῖσί τ' ἐξ ὑμῶν χρεῶν,
 κτείνειν τὸν ἄνδρα τόνδ', ἀκούοντες τάδε;
 δείκνυσι γὰρ κέλευθον ἀσφαλεστάτην.
 ἐχθρὸς μὲν ἀνὴρ, ὠφελεῖ δὲ κατθανών
 κομίζετ' αὐτόν, δμῶες, εἴτα χρὴ κυσὶ 1050
 δοῦναι κτανόντας· μὴ γὰρ ἐλπίσης ὅπως
 αὐθις πατρώας ζῶν ἔμ' ἐκβαλεῖς χθονός.

ΧΟ. ταῦτ' αὖ δοκεῖ μοι. στείχετ', ὀπαδοί.
 τὰ γὰρ ἐξ ἡμῶν
 καθαρῶς ἔσται βασιλεῦσιν. 1055

ANALYSIS.

ACT I. POLITICAL.

Athens engages to defend the exiled Argive Heracleidæ against Eurystheus and against Argos.

ACT II.

[The episode or interlude of] Macaria, who offers herself to die for her family.

ACT III.

[The episode of] the infirm Iolaus going to join the fray.

ACT IV. POLITICAL.

The victory of Athens over Argos.

ACT V. POLITICAL.

The prophecy of the Argive Eurystheus in favour of Athens against the ungrateful sons of the Heracleidæ and against Argos.

EPITOME OF THE DRAMA.

1—352. ACT I. *Political.*

Iolaus, who had been the companion of Heracles in his labours, is discovered clinging, with the young boys of Heracles, to the altar in front of the temple of Zeus at Marathon.

1—54. *Iolaus soliloquises.* He who lives for himself is useless. But I, who of my own will shared the toils of Heracles, now defend his fatherless children, who are driven by their father's foe, Eurystheus of Argos, from city to city: for with threats of the vengeance of Argos he forces men to drive them forth. At last we have come to Marathon, over which city Demophon, son of Theseus, and Athens are lords. And with us, but within the temple, is Alcmena the mother of Heracles, with his daughters. Hyllus, his son, has gone to seek if there be yet another city of refuge.—But once more I see the Herald of Eurystheus, who has come to drive us hence also.

55—72. *Enters Copeus the Herald of Eurystheus.* *Copeus:* Go back to Argos, to your doom. *Iolaus:* Nay: for this altar of Zeus, and this free people, will protect me. Help!

73—98. *Enter the Chorus,* citizens of Marathon: to whom Iolaus sets forth his story and his claim.

99—119. *The Chorus* remonstrate in vain with Copeus. *Enter Demophon,* who has heard the cry of Iolaus.

120—129. To him the Chorus state the case.

130—133. *D. to Copeus.* Justify yourself.

134—178. *Copeus.* Eurystheus of Argos claims his own. Hitherto that claim has been granted. These suppliants must think you foolish. For, consider, if you become the champion of babes you will gain nothing, but will lose: for defence of these will mean War with Argos. Surrender these, and a powerful state is your friend.

181—231. *Iolaus, to Demophon.* Sire, in *this* country I may plead my case. First: since (184—190) they have disowned and exiled us from Argos, how can they claim us back? Next: (191—204) as for *fear* of Argos, free Athens would never—but I will not praise her to her face. Thirdly, (205—213) the claims of blood: your father and Heracles were kinsmen. Fourthly, (214—222) the call of gratitude: since by Heracles was your father brought back from Hades. Lastly, (223—231) besides all these, for pity's sake.

236—252. *Demophon to Iolaus.* Four things—Religion, Kinship, Gratitude, and Shame—constrain me. Betray, and to Argives?—(to the herald) Go, tell your master, the Courts are open: but force we will not endure.

253—273. Rapid interchange of arguments, (chiefly on the grounds above stated,) culminating in threats, between Demophon and Copeus.

274—283. *Copeus.* I go, then; but will return with Eurystheus and his host. Tremble at Argos. *Exit Copeus.*

284—287. *Demophon, to Chorus.* Argos, quotha! But Athens is dauntless and free.

288—296. *Chorus.* True; but yet this is a crisis. What a coloured picture he will draw to his master!

297—328. *Iolaus, to the Heracleidæ.* You see how great a thing it is to be nobly born. For from all Hellas, the sons of Theseus alone are found to defend the defenceless. Never, in days to come, lift a hand against your saviour Athens, neither you nor your children.—Demophon, you are worthy of your father.

329—332. *Chorus.* Truly Athens was ever the friend of the friendless.

333—343. *Demophon.* Who can doubt that Heracles' children's children will be grateful for this! Retire within now, while I array my army. *Exit D.*

344—352. *Iolaus.* Nay, we will abide at the altar. And may Pallas the Invincible defend the right! *Iolaus remains.*

353—380. CHORAL ODE I, *closing Act I.*

The boasts of Argos shall not make Athens quail, nor surrender suppliants to violent hands. Her Empire is peace: but ill will he fare who shall touch the city of the Graces.

381—607. ACT II.

381—388. *Iolaus* (to Demophon re-entering). My son, what news? Eurystheus *must* come, I know: but Zeus will abate his pride.

389—424. *Demophon*. He *has* come. His camp is on our borders. We too are ready. Every oracle have I sought, and from all have one answer: "we succeed if we sacrifice a maid of noble blood." Mine own, I will not: nor will I force my people. If I do not fight, they will blame me; but if I shed the blood of their daughters, my people are not free.

427—460. *Iolaus*. Then are we again blown back from harbour. The gods have willed our death. For myself I care not: surrender *me*, instead of these.

464—473. *Demophon*. Not thee does Eurystheus seek, but the children of his foe. Nor is there any help for it.

Iolaus groans aloud.

474—483. *Whereon enters*, from the temple, the daughter of Heracles, *Macaria*: Forgive this boldness in a maid who is the eldest of her brethren. What new woe is this?

484—499. *Iolaus* relates to *Macaria* the answer of the oracles, and what is practically the refusal of Demophon to help the Heracleidæ further.

500—534. *Macaria*. Then fear no more. Lo, unbidden, I offer myself. Shall Athens risk her lives for us, and we, children of such a father, not offer our own for ourselves? And, (511) if I refuse, it will but be to die at the hands of Eurystheus, or to wander ever outcast as a coward. (526) My father's daughter has no choice. I die then, for my race.

539—546. *Iolaus*. You are indeed your father's child. But draw the lot with your sisters.

547—551. *Macaria*. Draw me no lots. Of my own will only will I die.

552—557. *Iolaus*. Do as you will.

558—563. *Macaria*. Be present at my death.

564. *Iolaus*. I cannot.

565, 6. *Macaria*. At least ask Demophon that my own sex may attend me.

567—573. *Demophon*. It shall be so. Say now your last words.
Exit Demophon finally.

574—596. *Macaria* in a beautiful and simple speech takes farewell of Iolaus and of the Heracleidæ; and *exit finally*.

597—607. *Iolaus* falls to the ground, and there remains.

608—627. CHORAL ODE II, *closing Act II.*

The gods put down the mighty from their seat, and exalt the humble and meek.—How great and lovely is a noble death!

630—747. ACT III.

630—645. *Enters servant of Hyllus*, with news that he, with an army, is at hand. Iolaus calls from the temple *Alcmena*, who,

646—665, at first threatens the messenger, thinking him another emissary of Eurystheus; but is reassured by Iolaus, who

666—679, questions the messenger about the united armies of Hyllus and Demophon, and,

680—701, finally asserting that he will himself join the battle, against much remonstrance wins his point, and sends the messenger to the temple for armour.

702—708. The Chorus protest, and

709—719, *Alcmena* protests; but,

720—747, on the re-appearance of the messenger with the armour, *Iolaus*, after painfully equipping himself, hobbles off supported by the dubious messenger, flinging as he goes an imprecation at Eurystheus. *Alcmena remains.*

748—783. CHORAL ODE III, *closing Act III.*

The Chorus in this great but inevitable crisis invokes the aid of heaven and especially of Athena.

784—891. ACT IV. *Political.*

784—798. *Enters an Attendant* (who answers the purpose of the usual ἀγγελος) with news, that the combined forces are victorious, and that Iolaus has wrought wonders.

799—866. In a long ῥήσις the *Attendant* tells how Eurystheus (799—818) having declined the challenge of Hyllus to single combat, each army (819—823) after sacrifice made ready for battle. [This sacrifice is very briefly touched on.] And how (824—842) the battle raged with various fortune, till at the turn of the fight Iolaus, (843—850) who had begged a chariot, started to pursue Eurystheus, and (851—866) after prayer and with miracle grew young again and took and bound him and is here bringing him alive.

869—882. *Alcmena* thanking the Gods for this deliverance yet marvels that Iolaus did not slay his captive.

883—891. The *Attendant* explains: the prisoner was spared to glut the eyes of Alcmena.

[But note that the poet for the following reason departed from the tradition that Eurystheus was slain in battle: that from an Argive mouth might issue, in the final act, the denunciation of Argos and the prophecy of Athenian success, which would bring the drama to a political and a popular close.]

892—927. CHORAL ODE IV, *closing Act IV.*

892—900, Pleasant is weal after woe. 901—909, Athens, thou art no loser by thy worship of the gods. 910—918, Heracles, we know now, is deified: 919—927, and his children have been preserved by the people of his patron Athena; and pride hath had its fall.

928—1055. ACT V. *Political.*

928—940. *Enters to Alcmena a Herald* with Eurystheus: Lo, I bring Eurystheus in chains.

941—960. *Alcmena.* Have I found thee, oh mine enemy? Now hast thou met a people thy match. Hence, and to thy doom.

961—974. *The Herald* remonstrates in vain with Alcmena, that Athens slays foes in fair fight, not captives in cold blood.

975—980. *Alcmena*. But he is mine, nor shall any deliver him from mine hand.

983—1017. *Eurystheus*. (983—990) I shall not cringe. But know that this quarrel with my kindred was none of my seeking, but was the will of Hera. When once therefore I knew my fate, and (991—999) knew the greatness of my foe, I wrought my best to foil him, and therefore also my best against the inheritors of their father's hate. (1000—1008) You would have done the same. (1009—1017) You dare not, if Athens dare not, slay me. But to me it is all one.

1018, 9. *Chorus*. Spare him, since Athens would spare him.

1020—1025. *Alcmena*. But I will please both myself and Athens: for I will slay his life, and then surrender his person.

1026—1044. *Eurystheus*. Slay on! But first in thanks to Athens I publish this oracle of Apollo:—that you bury me in your own land, in the place appointed by him. So shall I be friend to Athens and (1035, 7) foe to the [Peloponnesian] descendants of these children, when they invade this land. You ask, why did I meet my fate, if I foreknew it? Thinking that Hera would uphold me against the oracle. But be sure that my death will be the Bane of Argos.

1045—1052. *Alcmena* (to her attendants). Take him out and slay him. *Exeunt omnes*.

1053—1055. *Chorus* departing: We agree; for so *our* hands are clean.

CRITICAL NOTES.

[For abbreviations see head of Explanatory Notes.]

7. ἡσύχως is the original reading. ἡσυχον Elm., on the ground that the adjective is often used for adverb; as in *Hec.* 35, ἡσυχοι θάσσουσι. Cf. σαφῶς in 180, and note.

19. ὅπη is orig., which form of the word Elm. would never adopt. ὅπη Pfl., on the ground that ποῦ denotes rest, ποῖ motion to, and πη is doubtful, and therefore well used here. Cf. 46, and Porson, *Hecuba* 1062.

21. φίλων Elm., which, with προτιμῶν, is orig. Reading προτιμῶν, translate *exaggerans jactansque*. For φίλων, φίλοις and φιλεῖν were suggested by Elm. and Pfl.

41. Ἀλκμήνη orig. and Elm.

46. Cf. 19. ὅπη orig., ὅποι Elm., ὅπη Pfl., ὅπου P. Cf. *Hec.* 419, ποῖ τελευτήσω βίον, and *Herc. Fur.* 74, where some read ποῖ πατήρ ἄπεστι γῆς. So also *Aves* 45, ὅποι.

52. πέμψας ἀνὴρ orig., Elm., Pfl.

53. ὥς for ὅς, in sense of ἐπεὶ, is orig., and Pfl.

68. νομίζων is the accepted reading; but Elm. altered it to κομίζων.

76. ἀμαλὸν is a correction from μάλλον.

77. After this line, D. and Pfl. mark a line as omitted: but for this there seems no sufficient reason.

80. For σὺ δ', (so P. and D. after Tyrwhitt), ὅδε is read by orig., E., B., M., and Pfl.; in the sense of δεῦρο, heus tu. See Pfl., on the question whether ὅδε can be so used.

83. κατέχετ' is the accepted reading for κατέσχετ', metri gratiâ. But see Elm., who holds that κατέχετ' cannot be used in this sense, and prefers the form κατίσχετ', for which he refers to Thuc. VII. 33, κατίσχουσιν, and IV. 42, κατασχήσουσιν.—On Εὐβοῖδ' see Elm., who reads Εὐβῶδ'.—ἀκρὰν for ἀκτάν, P., metri gratiâ.

103. ἀπολιπέιν is accepted for ἀπολείπειν [Reiske suggested ἀπολέ-

πειν, decorticare, which Hermann approved]. But σ' for σφ' is read by orig., Elm., Pfl., M., &c. : in which case, the remark is addressed to Iolaus.

108. For πόλει, Elm. suggested πάλιν, τινί, and finally πέλει. See Pfl.

116. The reading in the text is that of orig., Elm., M., P., &c.—But Pfl. gives πρὸς τοῦτον ἀγὼν τάρᾳ, Hermann πρὸς τόνδ' αὖ ἀγὼν τάρᾳ: not liking ᾧρα for ἀρά, nor τις used in an intensitive sense. See Pfl. or P.

130. Elm. puts comma at γ', and reads τε for καί [but, according to Pfl., afterwards retracted this latter.]. On Ἑλληνα as applied to both nouns, see his note: in which he quotes *Med.* 1366, ἀλλ' ὕβρις (sc. ἡ σή) οὔτε σοὶ νεοδμητῆς γάμοι, and *Theb.* 74, ἐλευθέραν τε γῆν τε (sc. Κᾰδμῶν) καὶ Κᾰδμῶν πόλιν. Sometimes a preposition must be thus supplied, as περὶ in 755; and sometimes even a word of opposite meaning, as in *Orestes* 742, οὐκ ἐκείνος (sc. ἐκείνην) ἀλλ' ἐκείνη κείνον ἐνθάδ' ἤγαγεν.

131. ἔργα is accepted for ἄλλα.

143. For καθ' αὐτῶν, Elm. reads κατ' αὐτῶν, in the sense of κατ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, being persuaded that αὐτῶν is never used by Eur. of any but the third person. But this is disputed; see Pfl.

151. ἦν was altered to ἦς by Elm., who compares *Med.* 297, χωρὶς γὰρ ἄλλης ἦς ἔχουσιν ἀργίας.

161. The orig. readings were δόξης and χαλυβικοῦ. Even if δόξης were retained, δόξης, or some such word, must be understood. See Pfl.

163. τ' has been added.—θεῖς is the accepted reading for θῆς (addictus). Elm. edited γῆς.

175. δοῦς, accepted for δός. Cf. Pfl. and P.

179. These two lines were originally given to Demophon; but, from their sententious character, are best assigned to the Chorus.

180. σαφῶς is accepted for σαφῇ. But Elm., following a well-known canon of criticism, retains σαφῇ. He observes: "exquisitius est adjectivum adverbii loco; ergo retineo." Cf. ἡσυχον in 7.

197. κρίνουσι is orig., and P. retains it, in the sense of προκρίνουσι. See his references. But others read κρᾰνοῦσι: which is a conjecture of Elm., who however afterwards reinstated κρίνουσι.

200. πᾰρος accepted for βᾰρος.

203, 4. λίαν and ἄγαν were orig. both followed by γε, which was often thus inserted by copyists from a doubt about the quantity of the

final syllable of those words; and is here in both places retained by Pfl., as appropriately limiting the sense of the adverbs.

211. The orig. reading was αὐτανεψίω, which Elm. altered to αὐτανεψίω, and Pfl. to αὐτανεψίων, following the authority of Plutarch, *Theseus* 7. If αὐτανεψίω were read, it would have to be taken as meaning "first cousins once removed," and γεγώς=γεγῶτε.—For θυγατρὸς, Elm. in his *Bacchae* suggested παιδὸς, on the ground that, with θυγατρὸς, the line would be the only one in this play containing two tribrachs. Pfl.

221—225. Paley brackets these five lines, thus making the two speeches exactly the same length. Lines 97, 98 are almost the same as 221, 222. Line 225 occurs in *Alc.* 390. Line 223, from its faulty metre, is of doubtful authority.—For χωρὶς ἐν τε πόλει κακὸν, χωρὶς ἐν τε τῇ πόλει, and χωρὶς ἐν τε σῇ πόλει, have been proposed. Pflugk with great probability, after Hermann, reads χωρὶς ἐν πόλει κακὸν, "not to say an evil in the state." So B., but translates "is an evil to thee alone in the state;" quoting also the rendering of Erfurdt, "tibi privatim turpis fuerit haec publica injuria." Consult Pfl. or P.

226. Elm. has no comma between καταστέφω and χεροῖν, which he would render "I wreath thee" (that is, I supplicate thee) "with my hands." He compares *Androm.* 894, στεμμάτων δ' οὐχ ἤσσονας σοῖς προστίθῃμι γόνασιν ὠλένας ἐμάς.

228. λαβὼν was altered by Elm. to λαβεῖν, on the analogy of *Herc. Fur.* 608, οὐκ ἀτιμᾶσω θεοὺς προσειπεῖν. Cf. 1011. But Pfl. notes that λαβὼν gives a stronger meaning than λαβεῖν.

232. The orig. reading was τάσδε συμφοράς, which Elm. altered to τῶνδε συμφοράς. But the reading in the text has the authority of three MSS. See Pfl.

237. τοὺςδε is the emendation of Elm. for τοὺς σοὺς, which is retained by Pfl. and P., in the sense of "those whom you have brought."

245. ὀκνῶ is accepted for ὀκνῶ, which Elm. retains, putting a full stop after γαῖαν. He thinks that there is a double αἰσχρὸν, (1) that a stranger should violate the altar, (2) that an asylum should be denied to refugees.

247. The orig. reading is εὐτυχέστερον, taken adverbially.

253. ἦ τε is accepted for ἦ τι.

255. The orig. reading was οὐκουν...ἀλλά συ βλάβος. Elm. reads οὐκοῦν...ἀλλὰ σοὶ βλάβος; "Is it not that the disgrace of this action is mine, and (ἀλλά=καὶ οὐ) no injury accrues to you?"—P. and B. read

with Musgrave, οὐκοῦν...ἀλλ' οὐ σοὶ βλάβος, "mihi igitur hoc turpe est, non tibi damnum."—Musgrave would punctuate αἰσχυρὸν, ἀλλ' οὐ σοὶ, βλάβος.—Pfl. reads οὐκοῦν..., ἀλλὰ σοὶ βλάβος, "esto; mihi id turpe, ut tibi noxa" (sc. to defend them). The orig. ΣΤ, which is inadmissible on the ground of metre, points, as P. observes, to ΟΤ.—See Hermann in P.

263. γε was inserted by Elm., (whom Pfl. follows, but not P.) on the ground that the sense requires such limitation.

268. οὐκ ἄρ' was altered by Elm. to οὐ τᾶρ', i.e., οὐ τοι ἄρα, on the ground that the latter phrase is exceedingly common at the beginning of a line.

286. Elm. wrote πόλιν, thus making Ἀργείων depend on ὑπήκοον: on the ground that the genitive with ὑπήκοον is, in writers of the best time, more common than the dative. Cf. Æsch. *Persae* 234, βασιλέως ὑπήκοος.—It will be noticed that the reason for emendation, given in this and the preceding note, would, if valid, open a door to endless alterations.

298. This and the six following lines are copied in Stobaeus, who adds, after πεφνέσθαι, καὶ τοῖς τεκοῦσιν ἄξιαν τιμὴν νέμειν.

301. For λιπεῖν Matth. conjectured and reads λιπών.

304. εἴρομεν is the orig. reading, retained by Pfl.—For πεσόντες, Stobaeus in his quotation gives πλέοντες.

317. The orig. reading was ἀπηλλάξαντο, which is retained by Elm., Pfl. and P., who translates "have rid us of, and taken on themselves." The reading in the text was suggested by Pfl.—ἐνηλλάξαντο Matth. and B. after Musgrave.

320. The orig. θάνης is retained by Matth. and B. in the sense of "mortuus mortuum laudabo." The present tense σώξεις must refer to an action during life. θίνης is therefore inapplicable.

321. For τᾶν Pfl. prints τάν, and Herm. and B. τᾶν.

322. The orig. αἶρω would be present tense for future. But in all 1 Attic future forms of αἶρω there is incessant confusion. Cf. Cobet, *Variae Lectiones* p. 606. In Eur. *Suppl.* 554 occurs ὑψήλδιν αἶρει.

344. Pfl. Matth. and B. retain the orig. ἐξόμεσθα.

355. The orig. reading was ξεῖν' Ἀργόθεν ἐπελθών. If this is retained, ἔκτορας in 364 must be read for the orig. ἐκτῆρας.—ἐπελθών in a hostile sense, as 393 ἐφῆκε.

356. The orig. readings μεγαληγορίαισι and in 365 ἀντεχομένους were altered metri gratia.

364. *θεῶν* is here monosyllabic.

372. *σοι* altered from *σὺ* which is retained by Elm. and Pfl.

373. *κεῖ* (= *εἰ καί*, P.) is accepted for *εἰ*, metri gratia.

376. [*έστιν*] Pfl.

377. The reading in the text is the orig. But Elm. wrote *ἀλλ' οὐ πολεμῶν έραστὰς* (sc. *εἰμι*) "sed non sum amans bellorum." But in that case the omission of the necessary *γάρ* is strange. And the epode was probably meant to convey a threat, and not a statement. Cf. Pfl.

379. Matth. and B. read *εύχαρίτως* for the orig. *εύχαρίστων*.

384. Elm. altered *γε* to *σε*, on the analogy of *Aj.* 1382, *καί μ' έψευσας έλπίδος πολύ*, *Hec.* 1032, *ψεύσει σ' όδοῦ τήσδ' έλπίς*, and many other passages.

385. 6. The original reading was *εύτυχής τὰ πρὸς θεῶν έστιν*. Elm. retained *τὰ πρὸς θεῶν*, comparing it with *Iphig. T.* 560, *ἀλλ' οὐ τὰ πρὸς θεῶν εύτυχεί δικαίος ὦν*. But the reading in the text is accepted as making far better sense with but slight change. *είσιν* was proposed by Elm. for *έστιν*, since *έστι*, being a weak word, is rare at the beginning of a line. [Indeed Elm. would emend *έστιν* in the four passages in which he found it so occurring: in *Ag.* 1232 for *έσται*, *Choeph.* 94 for *έσθλ'* (which is now read), *Herc. Fur.* 1293 for *ήν*, and *Eur. Theseus frag.* 3, 10, for *ήσαν*.]

396. The old *τὰ νῦν δορός* is retained by Matth. and Pfl. See Pfl.

402. The orig. reading was *σωτηρία*.

415. There is an amusing note of Elm. on the attempts of former editors to emend the original *πικρὸν ὄν*.

417. *έμην* was altered by Elm. to *έμοῦ*, to be in accordance with the usual construction, "stultitiæ me accusantium:" as for instance in *Hippol.* 1058, *κατηγορεῖ σου πιστά*.

418. The old reading was *εἰ δέ δῃ*, for two possible translations of which see Elm.

425. For *ἀλλ' ἦ*, Matth. conj. *ἄλλως*, "frustra alacrem."

437. Hermann would prefer *εἰ δέ θεοῖσι δῃ*. For a similar proposed insertion of a connecting particle, cf. 557.

451. The orig. reading was *ἀπάσι*, = omnibus modis. So in *Æd. Col.* 1446, *ἀνάξιαί γάρ πάσιν έστε δυστυχεῖν*.

454. For *μοι* Orelli conj. *σοι*.

439. *μή αμαθεῖ* is read by Elm. and P., and in 882 *μή άποτίσασθαι*, on the ground that it is not usual to elide at the beginning of a word, except *ε*, and that not always. Others read *μή μαθεῖ*.

460. *κῆτυχῆς* is an emendation from *καὶ τύχης*. Some read *καὶ δίκης*.

470. *λύμας* is the orig. reading, and is retained by P. Matth. Pfl., &c. If *λύμας* is read, it is accusative, not Doric genitive. For examples of this construction, P. refers to 741, and to *Persae* 783, *κοῦ μνημονεύει τὰς ἐμὰς ἐπιστολάς*, "he does not bear in mind."

490. The orig. reading was *μητρὸς ἧτις εὐγενῆς*. *πατρὸς* and *μητρὸς* are easily interchanged when written in MS. ΠΠΟΣ and ΜΠΟΣ.

493. *σφάζειν* in the present was originally read; and Pfl., q.v., retains and defends it. But see P.

495. *ἐξαμηχανήσομεν* is not elsewhere found. But it does not therefore follow that it should be rejected. It may even be that Euripides, who had been harping on *ἀμήχανος*, coined the verb for the occasion. *ἀμηχανοῦμεν* occurs just above. If emendation in such a case were necessary, that of Matth. would be the most appropriate to the passage, *μηχόνην εὐρήσομεν*. Pfl. *μῆχαρ ἐξενρήσομεν*. Herm. *ὁξὺ μῆχαρ ἦσομεν*. The latter is rashly ingenious. Besides, *μῆχαρ* is an Æschylean word. Cf. Æsch. *P. V.* 606, where MSS. reading, *τί μὴ χρή τί φάρμακον νόσου*, has been amended to,—*τι ΜΗΧΑΡ [ΜΗΧΡΗ]* **Ἡ τί φάρμακον νόσου*.

498. *κεῖχόμεσθα* was the orig. reading. *κεισόμεσθα* Matth.

504. Nearly all agree in reading *αἵρεσθαι* for the original *αἰρεῖσθαι*. So, in 986 and 991 occur *νεῖκος ἡράμην* and *δυσμένειαν ἡράμην*. The two words are often confused in writing: otherwise there would be no sufficient objection to the old reading.

529. This line has a cretic ending: cf. 640. Since in *Phoen.* 573 occurs *πῶς δ' αὖ κατάρξει θυμάτων*, for which most MSS. read *κατάρξεις*: Elm. would therefore suggest *κατάρχετε* in the present passage. But he doubts. [P. appears to suggest *κεῖ κατάρχεσθαι δοκεῖ*.—B., *καὶ κατάρχεσθαι δοκεῖ*, me placet sacrificari].

541. Elm., whom Pfl. followed, wrote *Ἡράκλειος*, which he takes as an adjective of two terminations, quoting in justification *Orest.* 1512, *ἡ Τυνδάρειος παῖς*. B. would suggest *Ἡρακλέους πέφυκας*.

557. *ἀδελφούς δ'* is given, after Barnes, by most others except P. So *δὲ* has been proposed in 437.

567. This speech is by a large majority of editors assigned to Demophon; orig., to Iolaus; and by Hermann, Matth. and B. to the Chorus. These last believe that Demophon left the stage finally at 473. But, had that been so, would Iolaus in 488 and 493 have spoken

of Demophon as ὅδε? Demophon probably remained on the stage till his final speech ended at line 573.

573. The orig. reading was πρόσφθεγμά μοι, which P. retains, regarding μοι as hortative. The objection to μοι is that the following line ends with μοι, which probably crept thence into the line above. However, the two lines are spoken by different people. For μοι Tyrwhitt would read σόν.—πρόσφθεγμα in the singular does not elsewhere occur in Euripides, except perhaps in a doubtful passage, *Troad.* 777 (al. πρόσπτνγμα): hence the emendations ὕστατον προσφθεγμάτων, and ὕστατοῖς προσφθέγμασιν have been proposed.

601. For κόρην Elm. wrote κόρη. It might be either. See the numerous examples qu. by Elm.

602. The orig. reading was δύεται, which Barnes emended to λύεται, "Joanne Miltono suffragante." The alteration from Δ to Λ is trifling.

611. For ἄλλαν, ἄλλον γ' was the orig. reading. The reading in the text gives the more suitable meaning.

613. ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν, B.

614. The η of ἀλήταν breaks the metre. Elm. therefore writes ἀλάταν, while some transpose the words of the line. Elm. would like to suggest τὸν δὲ πένητ' and P. τὸν μέλεον δ', and Boeckh τὸν δὲ πλανήτ': while Pfl. after Hermann writes τὸν δ' ἀλίταν, saying that the notion of wrong-doing is transferable into that of misery. He would suggest τὸν ἀλύοντ'.

618. The reading in the text is that generally accepted for the orig. μὴ προσπιτνῶν τὰ θεῶν ὕπερ: but different editors give slight variations from it; for which see Pfl.

627. εὐγένιας is an emendation for ἀδελφῶν, which is probably the error of a transcriber, who was thinking partly of the πατρός which he had just written, and partly of the ἀδελφοί for whom Macaria had offered her life. See an interesting note of Elm.

634. The orig. reading was συνεσχόμην, and is retained by Pfl., who asserts that it can be, while Elm. maintains that it is not, used passively. In *Hirrol.* 27 is ἰδοῦσα Φαίδρα καρδίαν κατείχετο ἔρωτι passive?

640. Porson, whom Pfl. follows, wrote νῶν σωτήρ, to avoid the cretic ending. (Preface to the *Hecuba* p. 34.) Cf. 529.

649. σ' ἐχρῆν was the orig. reading. Cf. 706.

652. προσθίξεις is the orig. and is retained by Pfl.

658. ἦσμεν, after iIerm., Pfl. and most others. But P. retains the original ἴσμεν.

661. To avoid the double question (which however is a common construction) Musgrave punctuated ἄταρ τί; and Elm. in Append. conj. παῖς νῦν ἄπεισι. Cf. 712.

669. αὐτὸν for ἄλλον was conj. by Elm.

673. For πέλας the orig. reading is ἕκας, which Pfl. retains and defends as implying "that the sacrifices might not be in the way." But we do not know whether it was the custom to place the victims ἕκας or πέλας. B. would suggest κοῦ δὴ...ἕκας, = πέλας.

680. ταῦτα, orig.

685, 6. σθένομι and σθένοισ, orig.

693. Elm. and others punctuate with a comma after μενόυντα.

694. Elm. of his own idea wrote ὀπλίτης.

706. Elm. altered χρῆ to χρῆν, on the ground that χρῆν is "solenne in reprehensionibus." Cf. 649.

710. Elm. quotes many instances of λιπεῖν being written by mistake for λείπειν, and thinks that λείπειν may be the right reading here. But the aorist marks the promptness and finality of the action.

712. Elm. punctuates τί δ'; and P. τί δ', ἦν θάνης σύ; But τί is here adverbial; and the question is not strictly double as in 661.

721. It was proposed without reason to change the second ἄν to ἐν.—συγκρύπτων for σὸν κρύπτων is orig., and retained by most editors, apparently with reason.

736. σὺ ταῦτα, orig.

743. οἶος, for οἶος, wrote "tacite Barnesius," Elm. The sentence would so be simplified; and the only, but a grave, objection to this reading, is that οἶος occurs nowhere else in Eur. and only once in Sophocles, *Ajax* 750, οἶος Ἀτρειδῶν δίχα.

750. φασίμβροτοι, orig., Pfl., P. and others. Against the old reading is the fact that the sun is not often called θεός without epithet. Pflugk however gives instances where it is the case. In favour of the -οι, we have the fact that adjectives are often thus piled on to one only of two nouns, as in the epithets of Salamis, *Ajax* 134.

751. ἐνέγκατ', orig., and Pfl.

752. For ἰαχῆσατε.—Pfl. would suggest ἰαχῆ δ' ἔτω, saying (without reason) that it is absurd to tell the sun to take tidings to Athena.

754. γλαυκᾶ τ', ἐν Ἀθάνᾳ, orig., Elm., B.

755. Hermann reads μέλλει, which makes Iolaus the subject.

765. The orig. reading is καὶ λεύσιμον Ἄργος, i.e., Argos deserves to be stoned. Cf. *Ag.* 1118, θῦμα λεύσιμον=sacrificium execrandum.—Pfl. reads κελεύσιμον Ἄργος, understanding ὄν, accusative absolute, “jubente.” But Elm. writes ἄλγος for Ἄργος, observing that the words have also been interchanged in Eur. *Supp.* 737.

769. The original reading is ΠΟΤΑΝΕΙΤΕΜΟΥ ΦΑΝΟΙΝΤΑΙ. This, as Elm. observes, cannot be what Euripides wrote, (1) because ποτε occurs twice in the clause (2) because αὖν with the future indicative is a solecism in Tragic Greek. To emend this with certainty is impossible, since we do not know the sentiment that Eur. wished to express; nor whether, for instance, Θεοὶ or Ζεὺς was intended to be the subject of the remark.—For the numerous attempts to emend, see Pflugk. Equal in plausibility to that given in the text, is πυράνευσι ἐμοί, Musgrave.

774. The orig. is δορύσσοντα, “hasta pugnaturum,” which would be fut. part. of δορύσσω. Cf. Pfl., who quotes Eustathius, but reads δορίσσοντα, present.

777. The orig. is ἀλλ’ ἐπεὶ σοὶ πολύθυτος αἰεὶ, for which Elm. and Pfl. substitute ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ σοί. For ἐπὶ σοὶ cf. *Soph. El.* 360, ἐφ’ οἷσι νῦν χλιδᾶς, “on the ground of”; and *Odyssey* xxiv. 91, ἐπὶ σοὶ κατέθηκεν ἄεθλα, “in honour of.” B. takes ἐπὶ and κραίνεται together.

778. For λήθει, the old reading was κεύθει. Both are supported by MSS., and the latter would mean “neque latet=neque celebratione carent.”

780. For νέων the orig. reading was νᾶων, which might stand at the beginning of a line, quantity notwithstanding. See Elm.

781. The orig. was δέ γ’ ἐπ’ ὀχθῶ, for which many editors read γᾶς ὀχθῶ with Pfl.

785. Elm. considered τῶδε “frigidum,” and wrote τούσδε.—“λέγειν τε τῶδε Jacobsius conjecturâ pereleganti.” Pfl.

788. Elm., who cannot put up with διήλασεν, would read διήμυσεν or διήγαγεν.

793. οὔν and ἔτι are emended from the orig. οὐκ and ὅδε, since Iolaus, having left the stage, cannot be spoken of as ὅδε.—B. gives εἰσιν ὅδε, “huc redibit,” on the ground that εἰσιν and ἐστίν are so often interchanged; cf. 386. But ὅδε can scarcely bear that meaning.

799. The orig. σημαίνει is retained by Pfl. and P., but Elm. suggested the future as more appropriate, and on the ground that copying

clerks frequently wrote present for future; especially in "*verbis liquidatis*" Cobet, e.g. κτείνω, φθείρω, κ.τ.λ.

801. Elm. wrote ἐκτείνοντας, "productos," intransitively, in the sense of ἐκτείνοντα σεαυτόν.

805. After Heath, Elm. and Matth. print εἶδσαμεν without stop, and indicate lacuna, which Elm. would fill by καὶ τὰς Μυκηνὰς αὐθις εἰρήνην ἄγειν; of which line, he says, the καὶ τὰς M. in the next line is a reminiscence. But P. rightly thinks the lacuna unnecessary: and that with καὶ τὰς M. should be supplied the μὲν which is requisite for the thought, though the metre has no room for it.

822. For βορείων Paley thinks βορείων is possible: since (1) βοτ and βοτ. are interchanged in Æsch. *Suppl.* 665, (2) λαίμων in the plural would scarcely be used of Macaria only. The suggestion is plausible, especially as (1) the sacrifices in question seem to have been made by the μάντις in both armies; and (2) a human sacrifice would have demanded some explanation or apology from the narrator, though for obvious reasons the name of Macaria would still have been suppressed.

824. Elm. and Pfl. have note on the spelling of πλενραις, which Elm. would write πλευροῖς.

828. θέλειν is accepted for the orig. θελών. If θελών, the μή may still stand.

833. Accepted for the orig. πόσον τινα τιναγμόν, "shaking." Besides the faultiness of the metre, τιναγμόν is not found, except once in Greg. Naz. It was objected to the reading of the text, that the two nouns mean much the same thing. But Elm. compares Æsch. *Persae*, 426, οἰμωγὴ δ' ὁμοῦ κωκύμασιν κατεῖχε πελαγίαν ἅλα.

834. μὲν νυν is accepted for the orig. μὲν νῦν, which P. retains, (probably accidentally).

837. μάχη was altered by Elm. to μάχη, on the ground that Eur. intended to write the familiar phrase, which occurs in Thuc. iv. 43 and elsewhere, καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτέρα. But, surely, as Pfl. suggests, slight variation is more probable and poetical than a direct reproduction.

838. The reading in the text is generally accepted for the orig. τοῦ κελεύσματος.

845. P. would suggest ἐσβῆσαι.

848. λέγοι μὲν ἄλλος was the orig.

854. ὑπὸ was orig. for ἐπὶ, which was suggested by Elm.

856. Elm. wrote παῖδά θ' for γ', after Reiske.

884. The orig. was *κρατοῦντα*, which might possibly, with Hermann, be explained by the idea of seeing Eurystheus in the mind's eye, in both conditions. But it is impossible that active can be put for passive. Among other suggestions are, *πιπνοῦντα*, *κλαίοντα*, *πρὸ τοῦ μὲν οὐ, ἀκρατοῦντα*. The last is the text of Musgrave and Bothe.—P. would suggest *κρατούσα τῇ σῇ*. Elm. rightly thinks that some such word as *βλέποντα*, in the sense of *ζῶντα*, would be most appropriate: and of many suggestions writes that they are “Sardi venales, alius alio nequior.”

888. For *μοι* Porson conj. *ὁμοῦ*. (*Advers.* p. 274.) The orig. was *μον*.

890. *ἐλευθερώσειν*, Porson and Elm.

893. *δαι* for *δαιτι* was orig. Pfl. after Hermann writes *ἐνι τε δαίτες* (for *ἐνεστι*).

894. *τ'* is Elm. emend. for *δ'*, since the *δέ* in 895 corresponds to *μὲν* in 892. But the other editors, including P., retain *δὲ*. And the double *δὲ* is common enough.

895. *ἄρα*, as printed, “sacrifices sense to metre,” P. But it must be taken as a strong *ἄρα*.

899. Elm. would prefer the *ο* as in *Or.* 175, *ὑπνοδότειρα*. But all agree in *ω*, *metri gratiâ*.

903. “In three MSS. *σε* is not found.” B.—*μή γε*, Hermann.

912. *φεύγω*, “*reicio*,” is the emend. of Elm. for the orig. *φεύγει*, “*aspernatur*.” Reading *φεύγει*, Matth. and P. take the clause *ὡς τὸν...κατέβα* as the subject of it. But others take Heracles as the subject.

919. P. for *τὰ* would read *δὲ*, with great plausibility.

924. The text is accepted for orig. *ἔσχε δ' ὕβρεις*, which is against the metre. Elm. wrote *ἔσχευ δ' ὕβρις*. But can *ἔσχευ* be used absolutely in the sense of *cessavit*? Cf. Thuc. I. 112, *πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*. See Elm.

925. Pfl. retains the orig. *βιαίως*. Matth. reads *πρὸς δίκας βιαίως*.

932. Accepted for the orig. *πολυπόνων σὺν ἀσπίσιν*.

933. For *τῆς τύχης* B., from 3 MSS., reads *τῆς δίκης*. For *πόλυ*, Jacobs sugg. *πόλιν*. Pfl.

935. Since *τύχας* was the orig. reading for the now accepted *τύχην*, Elm. would suggest *τύχης*.

937. The orig. *ἔστασαν* is retained by Matth. and B., who refer, for the active use, to Hom. *Il.* M. 56; *Od.* Γ. 182, Θ. 435.

950. ὕδρας τε θήρας τ' is suggested by P., to supply the connecting τε, and since the Nemean lion is elsewhere called θήρ.

959. Elm. after Reiske with Matth. alters χρῆ to χρῆν. χρῆν gives the general statement of a permanent law; while χρῆ applies only to the particular case. Cf. 968, 969, and *Med.* 573.—χρῆν and χρῆ were often interchanged by transcribers, and may have been in the present passage.

961. Altered by Elm. to οὐκ ἔστιν ὅσιον, to be like *Iph. T.* 1037. The change is not great, but not necessary.

971. This line is more usually punctuated δίκην; The sense of οὐκοῦν is at any rate affirmative.

981. Musgrave, with whom Hermann agrees, conj. κασύγνωστον. Pfl.

987. Accepted for the orig. ἤδη. But Elm., on the ground that H and OT are often interchanged, wrote οὐ δῆτα, "no indeed," quoting many similar passages.

995. διώσας is accepted for the orig. δῆώσας, which Elm. retains, quoting from Strabo iv. p. 183 a line of the *Prometheus Λυόμενος*, βάλλων δῆώσεις...στρατόν. In Homer, δηῖώω is to kill; after him, to ravage, as in *O. C.* 1319, δ. ἄστν πυρὶ.

1006. Emended from the orig. δυσγενή.

1011. For καθανεῖν, the orig. καθανῶν is by Pfl., P. and most others retained. But Elm. would here, as in 228, write the infinitive.

1014. The text is accepted for the orig. πρὸς ἄγ' εἶπας, though Elm. edited προσεῖπας. Probably the πρὸς was added in the margin by some reader who wished to explain that ἄγ' was to be taken in the sense "quod attinet ad." Euripides *νεον* begins a line with a tribrach, unless it is one word, as *ικεταί*, Ἀκαμας, Ἰόλαος: excepting only with prepositions, as *Or.* 898, ἐπὶ τῷδε, *Herc. F.* 940, *Alc.* 375. Elm.

1029. μείζον' is the orig. reading, and so P. But Elm. and most editors read μείζον, neuter: a change which is not necessary.

1038. ἡδούμην is accepted for the orig. ἡρόμην. But Heath would read ἡρούμην.

1039. κρείσσω is accepted by all after Matth. for the orig. μείζω: which nevertheless might stand.

1050. Elm. suggested πυρὶ and Heath λύσιν.

1053. The orig. ταῦτα is usually retained. But P. edits ταῦτά.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Abbreviations. Tr. = translate. Qu. = quotes. N. = see Critical Notes. Elm. = Elmsley. Pfl. = Pflugk. P. = Paley, B. = Bothe. Matth. = Matthiæ. L. and Sc. = Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, Sixth Edition, 1869.

Observe that occasionally the more advanced part of a note is enclosed in brackets, thus [].

A Critical Note is *only* referred to when the variation in question is of exceptional importance.

2. Translate *either* τοῖς πέλας πέφυκε ἀνὴρ, "is a man born for the advantage of his neighbours." Cf. *Iphig. A.* 1386 πᾶσι γὰρ μ' Ἑλλησι κοινὸν ἔτεκες, οὐχὶ σοὶ μόνῃ. Lucan. *Phars.* 2. 383, non sibi sed toto genitum se credere mundo. Or, with Pfl., πέφυκε ἀνὴρ δίκαιος τοῖς πέλας, "just to his neighbours."

3. ἀνειμένον. Cf. the adverbs ἀνέδην and ἀνειμένως. Tr. lucro deditum, Elm. lucro effusum, B. The idea is, "so much freed from restraint that you give yourself up to one thing only:" it is almost a metaphor from driving with loosened rein. Notice ἀνειμένον εἰς.

4. πόλει, a state.—καὶ σ. βαρὺς = "et in vitae commercio gravis;" referring to *private* business as distinct from πόλει. For ἀλλάσσειν, cf. v. 12. Συναλλάσσειν = "to bring into dealings;" hence, to have dealings with. For construction, Pfl. qu. Eur. *Frag. Incert.* CXLV., προσομιλεῖν ἥδιστος.

5. ἄριστος = "fructuosissimus," B.—For οὐ λόγῳ, cf. *Prom.* 336, ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ τεκμαίρομαι, Hdt. v. 24, τοῦτο δὲ οὐ λόγοισι ἀλλ' ἔργοισι οἶδα μαθῶν.

6. αἰδοῖ implies partly the noble shame that avoids shame and is equivalent to *self-respect*: and partly the feeling of pity for others which is produced by that self-respect. See note on αἰσχυρή, 200. Cf. also 43, 101, 460, 813, 1027, 1038.—τὸ συγγενές=τὴν συγγένειαν: cf. *Prom.* 39, τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἢ θ' ὁμίλια.

7. With ἐξὸν (nominative or accusative absolute) supply μοι. Cf. *Prom.* 648, ἐξὸν σοι γάμου τυχεῖν μεγίστου, and *Thuc.* IV. 20, ἐξὸν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι.

8. For μέτεσχον πονῶν 'Ηρακλέει, dative of person, with partitive genitive of the thing, cf. 627, 665, 688.—For εἷς ἀνὴρ, "was the one man who," cf. *Trach.* 460, πλείστας ἀνὴρ εἷς 'Ηρακλῆς ἔγημε δῆ, *Orestes*, 743. Pfl.—'Ηρακλέει, the uncontracted form, is found *only* here and in 988. Notice the genitive in 541.

10. ὑπὸ πτεροῖς. For ὑπὸ with the dative, which is used by the poets, and implies dependence, cf. L. and Sc., ὑπὸ B. II. 2. For ὑπὸ πτεροῖς, Pfl. well quotes *Plat. Legg.* 814, B.

11. τὰδε="even these," pointing at them.—Cf. *Ar. Eccl.* 412, ὁρᾶτε μὲν με δεόμενον σωτηρίας.

12. γὰρ. Notice that γὰρ is most frequently used to introduce a fuller explanation of a preceding brief statement: cf. 17. Observe the instances of γὰρ in *Thuc.* I. 1.

ἀπηλλάχθη, "had been set free from." ἀλλάσσω="to make other than it is, and so, to exchange."

13. ἤθελε here=ἐβούλετο. Cf. 63 and 134, where βούλει is used.—κτανεῖν, aorist,="to kill at once, and have done with it."

14. ἐξέδραμεν. Neither this word, nor any other compound of διδράσκω, occurs elsewhere in Tragedians, except in *Ajax*, 167, ἀπέδραν. διδράσκω is the regular word for *runaways*, esp. slaves. Cf. 140, δραπέτης. Cf. *Thuc.* I. 126, VI. 7, ἐκδιδράσκουσι. *Elm.* It is not a dignified word.

14, 15. Tr. "Country is lost, but life was saved."

15. φεύγομεν. For this common use of φεύγειν and ἐκπίπτειν="to be banished, to live as exiles," cf. 186, 190, 222, &c. So ἐκβάλλειν="banish." (Cf. *Madvig, Gk. Synt.* § 110. a. R. 2.) For the exile of the Heracleidae, cf. *Hdt.* IX. 26, 'Ηρακλείδας τῶν φάσι, &c.

16. ἐξορίζειν in 257="to put beyond a boundary, to banish;" but here is used only with accusative of motion towards. ὀρίζω strictly means to make a ὄρος, and so to pass through something that constitutes a ὄρος. Cf. *Med.* 433, διδύμους ὀρίσασα πόντου πέτρας, *Aesch. Suppl.*

553, πόρον κυματίαν ὀρίζει. [B. would translate ἐξ. sc. ἐαυτούς.] Cf. *Ion*, 1459.

18. ὕβρισμα = "a piece or instance of ὕβρις;" *i. e.* a violent outrage on the person. Cf. 280.—ἡξ. = "has thought fit."

19. ἰδρυμένους, sc. ἡμᾶς ὄντας.—πυρθάνοιτο, optative denoting the indefinite notion of "from time to time."

20. χθονός = "from that land."

21. οὐ σμικρὰν is to be taken as one word.—προτείνων = "holding out, minaciter ostentans." [Elm. qu. Hdt. ix. 4, προέχων μὲν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ φιλίας γινώμας, where προέχων, he says = προτείνων: but it can also be taken as = "having first in his mind the fact that"...]. See N.

22. θέσθαι. See L. and Sc., B. III.

23. τὰπ' ἐμοῦ = τὰ ἀπό μου. Cf. *Troad.* 1154, τὰπ' ἐμοῦ τε κάπο σοῦ. Cf. Eur. *El.* 280. Pfl.

27. Note the meaning of πράσσω as distinct from ποιέω.

28. For δκνῶν, cf. 245: in both cases, it is used of reluctance as arising from *shame*; but often as arising from *alarm*.

29. ἔστιν = "is no longer in existence;" ἔστιν so accented has either this meaning or = ἐξέστι.

30. ἦμυνε. *Aor.* I.

31. δέ = "and." So also in 39, &c.

32. Marathon was noted for its special worship of Hercules. A temple of Hercules at Marathon is mentioned by Herodotus vi. 108. See also Pindar, *Ol.* 9, 134; 13, 157. In the latter passage, Marathon is complimented as being λιπαρά.

σύγκληρον χθόνα. Cf. 80, 81.—Marathon was of course in Hellas of which they were τητῶμενοι, = "in act of being bereft;" but he goes on to say why they hoped for hospitality there.

33. ἰκέται προσωφελῆσαι = "as suppliants to the effect, or, with the petition, that they may aid us." The infinitive is explanatory, and quotes the supplication. See notes on 178 and 345. For βῶμιοι, cf. 196, 238.

θεῶν = "Zeus," cf. 79.—καθεζόμεσθα = "consedimus;" aorist.

35. The δισσοὶ παῖδες were Demophon and Acamas. But A. takes no part in the action. See the note on 119.

κατοικεῖν = "to dwell in;" but κατοικίζειν = "to colonize." Cf. 46. See also *Act. Apost.* vii. 4, τότε ἐξελθὼν κατώκησεν ἐν Χαρράν· κακεῖθεν ... μετέκτισεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην εἰς ἣν ὑμεῖς νῦν κατοικεῖτε. (In

this passage the subject of the first clause is the object of the second. Notice the attraction of *εἰς*).

36. *λαγχάνω* is either used, as here, absolutely; or, with infinitive; or, with partitive genitive, as in Eur. *Suppl.* 1086, *διπλοῦ βιοῦ λαχόντες*.

37. *τοῖσδ'* = "to these children here." For the relationship, see 207.

38. *τῇδε ὁδόν* = "hanc migrandi vicem" = "in this manner;" not, "along this road." In either case, the accusative denotes extension. Cf. *Andr.* 1125, *εὐσεβεῖς ὁδοὺς ἤκοντα*. On the adverbial accusative, see Madvig, *Gk. Syntax*, § 31 d.

39. *δυοῖν γερόντων*. Iolaus, and Alcmena the mother of Hercules. Iolaus is said to have been the son of Iphicles, who was the half-brother of Hercules. Euripides does not mention this; probably because the reference to such relationship would make the difference between the ages of Iolaus and Alcmena seem too great. Perhaps Eur. was not even aware of the relationship. [Pfl. suggests, *Prooemium* p. 8, that Eur. thought that his audience, in time of war, and in a play written for a temporary purpose, would not trouble themselves about such minute points as the omission of mention of relationship, or the improbability of Iolaus being old enough to be fitly called *γέρον*.]

40. *καλχαίνων*. Notice the construction: *nominativus pendens*. Translate, "pondering." See Bothe's note, and L. and Sc. Cf. *Aniig.* 20, *καλχαίνουσ' ἔπος*.

41. *τὸ θῆλυ γένος*. But legend says that Heracles had seventy-two sons and only one daughter, Macaria. Pfl. *Prooemium*, p. 7.

42. *ἔσωθε*, more commonly *ἔσωθεν*, strictly meaning, "from within," here = "regarded from within," and so, "*within*." — *ὑπηγκαλισμένα*, passive, = "having them clasped in her arms." The same construction as that used with verbs of clothing; which put into the accusative the thing worn. *ὑπαγκάλισμα* is a common word in Trag. In *Cyclops*, 498, is *ὑπαγκάλιζων*, active.

43, 44. "Since we are ashamed that young girls, who are maids, should approach a crowd and stand at an altar." The latter verb is intransitive, and therefore probably the former also. But *πελάζειν* is more frequently causal. Cf. *Prom.* 155, *Alc.* 230, *βρόχῳ δέρην πελάσσαι*. But cf. 288 of this play.—*ἄχλος* here and in 122 is used of the chorus: but note that the meaning is often "a crowd of troubles;" as in

the phrase ὄχλον παρέχειν. In *Ion* 635, ὄχλον τε μέτριον, the passage will bear either of these meanings, though the latter is preferable.

45. οἷσι πρεσβεύει γένος = "who are eldest in birth;" but in 479, πρεσβεύειν γένους = "to act as ambassador for the family;" and in *Æsch. Eum.* 1. πρεσβεύω γαῖαν = "give the first rank to." There are hardly any instances of γένος in the sense of *birth*: but Pfl. qu. *Iliad* O. 182, γενέη προτέρους. [Some would propose γόνος: but this is used only in the sense of *proles*. Elm.]

48. ἐμῶν, emphatic, from its position at the end of the line, = "of mine (since there is none other)."

49. The name of the κήρυξ is not mentioned in this play; but in *Iliad* O. 636 he is called Copreus.

50. ἐφ' ἡμᾶς = "quite up to us."—οὔ, i. e. Εὐρυσθέως.

51. ἀλήται, cf. 224, 318, 364, 515, = "exiles" in Trag.; in *Odyssey* is only used of *beggars*; in *Iliad*, not at all.—ἀπεστερημένοι, defrauded, unlawfully deprived of: a sense which this word always carries. It sometimes takes the accusative, as ἀφαιρεῖσθαι in 162.

52. ὦ μῖσος, cf. 76, ὦ τάλας: nominatives, because these are meant as statements of facts, not as exclamations. Abstract for concrete; so in *Med.* 1323. Cf. use of *scelus* = "scoundrel," in Plautus and Terence.

53. ὅη intensifies πολλὰ, as though it were a superlative.—ὅς, here and in 57, is used with indicative where *qui* in Latin would take the subjunctive; = "ὅσπερ."

54. ἡγγεῖλας, frequentative.—κακά is so far removed from πολλὰ that it makes a fresh statement—"many messages, and all bad." Cf. the use of τάδε in 11.

55. Tr. I suppose you think that the post you here occupy is good.—The ἔδρα is the altar of Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος, cf. 70. [Elm. gives numberless references for ἡ που = "*I surmise*," "*no doubt*." Pfl. qu. Xen. *Anab.* vi. 3. 26, νομίζοντες καλὸν ἔχειν τὸ χῶριον.]

58. τὴν σὴν, contemptuously, as in 284, and often elsewhere, = "that of yours, that of which you make so much." Cf. *Hippol.* 113, τὴν σὴν Κύπριν, *Antig.* 573, τὸ σὸν λέχος, *Philoct.* 1251, τὸν σὸν φόβον. [But not so in 99.]—For the phrase πάροιθεν ἀντὶ Εὐρυσθέως, Pfl. qu. *Hippol.* 382, ἡδονὴν προθέντες ἀντὶ τοῦ καλοῦ. ἀντὶ in either case is superfluous.—Observe that πάροιθε, "before," here = *in preference to*. It is also possible to connect πάροιθ' αἶρ. closely together as = προαιρήσεται.

59. μοχθεῖς, neuter, here used almost actively. So in Eur. *El.* 64, *Hec.* 815.

For ἀνίστασθαι εἰς Ἄργος cf. Xen. *Anab.* i. 2. 24, τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον εἰς χώριον ὀχυρόν. Pfl.—For λεύσιμος δική cf. 765 (various reading in N.) and *Orestes* 614.

61. οὐ δῆτα = “nay surely.”—For βωμὸς, the altar of Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος, cf. 70, 79, 121, 238, 341.—[But legend said that they fled πρὸς τὸν Ἑλέου βωμόν. B.]

62. ἐλευθέρα, possibly predicate.

63. Cf. 173, σὲ ψυχὴν ἐπαίρει.—Also *Herc. F.* 401, θνατοῖς γαλανείας τιθεῖς ἐρετμοῖς. Pfl.—The construction is the σχῆμα καθ’ ὅλον καὶ μέρος; the second accusative being one more closely defining the meaning of the first. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 31. a. R. 2.

64. οὗτοι γε = “surely you will not.”

65. γνῶσει σύ = “we will soon see about you.” Cf. 269.—P. refers to *Choeph.* 305, Eur. *Suppl.* 580.—Μάντις δ’, &c., implies that the herald is going to use force.—For the accusative of respect, τάδε, cf. Plato *Apol.* 18 B, τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστήν. Pfl.

66. ἐμοῦ ζῶντος, “at any time in my life,” is the genitive absolute in the sense, to which it can generally be referred, of the time at which a thing happens.

67. ἀπαίρει, used intransitively, = “depart.” But in *Cyclops* 131, ἀπαίρωμεν χθονός, it governs the genitive.—With this word, Copreus throws Iolaus to the ground. Cf. 75.

68. νομίζω, see N.—οὐ περ εἰσι = “whose they are.”

69. δαρὸν, Doric and Tragic for δηρόν: usually in bad sense. But here, as B. rightly thinks, the natives of Attica are addressed as αὐτοχθόνες, and the sense is complimentary.

70. ἀμύνετε is here used absolutely, as in Ar. *Vespae* 197. But cf. 164, 302 of this play. The usual construction is as in *Herc. F.* 219, τοιαῦτ’ ἀμύνεθ’ Ἡρακλεῖ.

ἀγοραίου Διός. Probably there was a temple of Zeus in the Ἀγόρα at Marathon, as well as at Athens. In every Ἀγόρα were altars of Zeus and of Hermes Ἀγοραῖοι. Cf. Hdt. v. 46, ἐπὶ Διὸς Ἀγοραίου βωμόν. Cf. *Eum.* 973, *Ag.* 90.

71. βιαζόμεσθα. Notice the passive use; and cf. *Antig.* 66, and 1073. P.—στέφη. Cf. 124.

72. Nominatives in apposition.—τε, καὶ=“quum, tum;” the καὶ clause being, as usual, the more important.—ἀτιμία, (=“infamy” in its technical sense, for which see L. and Sc.) is a strong word. Tr. “disgrace to city and dishonour to gods.”

74. ἔστηκε has often nearly the meaning of ἐστὶ. Cf. 400 and *Ajax*, 200, ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ἔστακεν.—ποῖαν σ., almost a double question: “will it not soon reveal a disaster, and of what kind will that disaster be?”

75, 76. dochmiacs express great excitement.—ἀμαλόν=“ἀπαλόν, ἀσθενή,” Hesychius. See P.; who qu. *Iliad* 22, 310, ἄρνα ἀμαλήν, and *Od.* 20. 14.—For χύμενον, which is aorist of χέω, B. qu. *Aeneid*, ix. 164, fusique per herbam.

77. ἐν γῇ=εἰς γῆν. Pfl.

78. Notice how the three pronouns are in emphatic juxtaposition.

79. τὰ προβώμια. Cf. *Ion*, 376, προβωμίους σφαγαῖσι μῆλων.

80. See N.—τετράπτολιν, cf. 32: a name applied to four adjoining δημοὶ, of which Marathon was one. Their names are given by Strabo, (qu. in Elm.), Οἰνόνη Μαραθῶνα Προβάλινθον καὶ Τρικόρυθον. Cf. Ar. *Lysist.* 285. [See Pfl. *Prooemium* p. 6.] The meaning of the entire question of the chorus is, Did you come by land or by sea?

82. πέραθεν=ἐκ τοῦ πέρα τόπου. B.

83. κατέχετε, used here intransitively=come down to the coast from the high seas; or, possibly, one may supply τὴν ναῦν, or τόνδε τὸν τόπον. It is present tense for past, as Pfl. remarks, quoting *Aen.* vii. 196, advertitis aequore cursum.—Cf. Thuc. vii. 33, κατίσχουσιν, iv. 42, κατασχέουσιν.—κατασχεῖν is more usual in this sense than κατέχειν; and in fact κατέσχετε is the old reading, altered metri gratiâ. See P.—Cf. *Ion*, 551, προξένων δ' ἐν του κατέσχεις;

Εὐβοῖδα. Cf. Hdt. v. 102, ἣν γὰρ ὁ Μαραθῶν ἀγχοτατῶ τῆς Ἑρετρῆς. Elm.

84. νησιώτην is used disparagingly. Cf. *Rhesus*, 701, and *Androm.* 14, qu. by P.—So also τριβῶ, in the sense of *terere*, to wear out or to waste.

85. ἐκ M., as if he said “from proud Mycenae.”

87. ὠνόμαζε. Imperfect for aorist, metri gratia. See examples in P.

88. παραστάτην. Cf. 216, and Xen. *Cyrōp.* viii. 1, 10, παραστάτας καὶ ἐπιστάτας, “sidesmen and supporters.”

89. For ἀκήρυκτος in another sense, see Xen. *Anab.* iii. 3, 5, τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, of a war in which no parley with the

enemy was to be allowed; and other exs. in L. and Sc. Cf. Verg. *Æn.* 7, 196, *auditique advertitis*.

90. τοῦ = τίνος = "whose?" [possibly = "why?"].

91. κομίζεις. If κομίζων is read for νομίζων in 68, it would bear its not uncommon meaning of carrying off as booty, as in *Oed. Col.* 1411: but not so here.

94. σέθεν. Addressed to the Choragus, as the spokesman of the chorus.

95. τί χρέος = "what is the matter?" = τί χρῆμα; Cf. 633, 646, 709. [But Pfl., after Matth., would render "what do you want?"] Strictly it is an accusative of respect. A fuller phrase occurs in *Orestes*, 151, ἐφ' ὃ τι χρέος ἐμόλετε. Cf. *Æsch. Ag.* 85.—πόλεος alludes to the ἐκκλησία.

96. μελόμενοι, "having a care:" cf. 354, μέλονται σου. Cf. note on μέλειν, 711.

97. μήτ' ἐκδοθῆναι, sc. μελόμενοι.

99. τοῖς σοῖς is used tauntingly, to mimic the τῶν σῶν of the preceding line.

101—103. ξένε and σφε both refer to Copreus; and the meaning is, You must not go with hands stained by violence. But if σε is read instead of σφε [see N.], the whole remark is then addressed to Iolaus, and βιαίῳ χειρὶ would then be the dative of the instrument, "owing to the hand of violence."

104. πείσεται is not from πᾶσχω, but from πείθω, according to P., who qu. *Æsch. Theb.* 1065, τίς ἀν ταῦτα πίθουτο;

107. Tr. either "it is wicked for a state to let go a suppliant band of strangers;" or (with P., taking προστροπὰν πόλει together), "who have appealed to the state." The order of the words is in favour of the latter: but most commentators take ἄθειον πόλει together notwithstanding. Elm. would tr. "*tradere civitati Argivæ*" = "to send back to their own land." See Pfl.

109. δέ γε = "yet at any rate."—Cf. *Æsch. Choeph.* 697, ἔξω κομίζων ὀλεθρίου πηλοῦ πόδα: *Prom.* 263, πημάτων ἔξω πόδα ἔχει, and *Hippol.* 1293.

110. τυχόντα, accusative where we might have had dative, makes the remark general instead of personal.—εὐβουλίας, or any noun, is almost superfluous. Or we may make a separate statement of τῆς ἀμεινόνος = "which is the better part."

111. οὐκοῦν, which expects an answer in the affirmative, should be printed with a note of interrogation.—οὐκοῦν;=“is it not therefore?” οὐκουν=“it is not therefore.” See 191.

112. χρῆν (for ἐχρῆν, the augment being mostly omitted), as distinct from χρῆ, implies either, as here, something which ought to have been done, *but has not been done*; or, the permanent and general nature of an obligation. So ἦν is often used for ἐστῖ.

113. θεῶν is here used in the sense of βωμῶν. Cf. 440, τίς γὰρ ἄστεπτος θεῶν;—Construe closely with ἀφέλκειν, not with βίβ. Cf. 221.

116. τις intensifies ἀγών.—For ἄρα see L. and Sc. II. Here, and in *Androm.* 1114, it appears to be used in the sense of igitur, like ἄρα.

117. εἴηται μάτην. Because the Chorus, to whom hitherto the remarks had been addressed, had no executive power.

118. καὶ μὴν=“and lo!”, here, and elsewhere, introduces a new character to the stage. But καὶ μὴν, followed by γέ, as in 130,=“and yet indeed.” See Elm.

119. See 35.—Pil. [*Prooemium*, p. 9 *ad finem*] observes that the part of lord of the country, in a dialogue with another, could hardly be taken by two characters; but that Eur. did not venture to depart from the legend that the two brothers jointly succeeded Theseus: therefore he introduced Acamas as a κῶφον πρόσωπον, a “walking gentleman,” amongst the other attendants of Demophon. So also, although we have here no “stage directions” as in modern plays, we may assume that the children, mentioned in 40 and in 122, were present on the stage; and that a crowd accompanied the herald who brings on Eurystheus in 929.

ἐπήκοοι=“qui audient.” Notice the genitive: and observe that another use is common in Xenophon:—εἰς ἐπήκοον (sc. τόπον)=“to within hearing distance.”

120. Addressed to the Choragus.

ἐφθης βοηδρομήσας. (1) The aorist participle, standing in apposition to the subject of the sentence, is often used with a verb in the aorist or historical present, not to denote time *previous to* but *coincident with the action of the verb*. (2) When the aorist participle is so used with the verbs φθάνω, τυγχάνω, λαγχάνω, it virtually contains the *leading idea* of the expression.

So here *ἔφ. βοηδ.*=(1) "You were the first *in running* (not "*in having run*") to the rescue;" and =(2) "You were the *first* to come to the rescue;" where the idea of "rescue" is uppermost, and the *priority of the action* could have been expressed without using a verb at all. It should be noticed that this aorist participle always denotes a single transient action; the present participle, an abiding condition. Cf. Madvig, *Syn.* § 183, R. 2; Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 24, N. 1.

121. *ἑσχάρα* is strictly an altar for burnt-offerings, while *βωμὸς* is the general term.

123. Observe that this line contains two statements.

124. *βωμὸν καταστέψαντες*, *i.e.*, with branches covered with wool, and attached by it both to their persons and to the altar: cf. 226. For illustrations of this custom see *Androm.* 894, *Iph. Aul.* 1478; Aesch. *Suppl.* 241, and 481; Soph. *Oedipus Tyr.* 3, *ἱκτηρίοις κλάδοισιν ἐξεστεμμένοι*="bearing wreathed boughs," and 143. [In *Phoen.* 1632, *καταστέφειν νεκρὸν*="to offer libations to:" a metaphorical use.] The proper expression in prose authors is *ἱκτηρίας θέντες*: for which Elm. qu. Andocides.—*ἄναξ*. The vocative *ἄνα* is only addressed to *gods*.

126. *λυγμός* in *Iliad* XVIII. 572="a cry of joy."—*συμφορὰ*="that which befalls," "quod accidit:" and, like "accident" in English, is generally in a bad sense. So *τυχή*. Cf. 236.

127. *νυν* is sometimes plural, for *αὐτοὺς*; but, much more commonly, and probably here, singular, for *αὐτόν*.

128. The Ionic form *βοήν* is used in Iambic, but *βοᾶν* in Lyric verse.

130. For *καὶ μὴν γέ*, see note on 118.—*στολήν*, the garb; *ῥυθμόν*, the *sit* of it: "he is dressed, and looks, like a Greek."—For *Ἑλλην* *feminine*, cf. *Iph. T.* 341, "*Ἑλληνος ἐκ γῆς*," Aesch. *Agam.* 1254, "*Ἑλληνα φάτιν*," and other examples in Pfl.

132. *μὴ μέλλειν τε* is either put parenthetically; or, as one idea with *τὸ φράζειν*, and so with one article to serve for both verbs,="to tell without delay."

134. *θέλεις*=*βούλει*, cf. 13.—Cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 233, "*Ἑλληνές ἐσμεν, τοῦτο γὰρ βούλει μαθεῖν*."

135. *ἐφ' οἷσι*="on what grounds."

137. "*ὦ ξένε*, arroganter pro *ὦ ἄναξ*. Musgravius." Elm.

139. *ἄγω*="am in act of, am trying to." Cf. *δίδωμι*="I offer;" *i.e.* I am trying to give.—The herald presupposes an international un-

derstanding, like an extradition treaty in modern times: except that we do not now surrender those charged with *political* offences.

140. *ἐμαντοῦ* is stronger than *ἐμῆς*.

141. *ἐκέλθεν* = whose influence starts or extends from *ἐκεῖ*. Cf. *Ilípol.* 567, αὐδὴν τῶν ἔσθωθεν, Eur. *Suppl.* 390, κατὰ νόμους τοὺς οἰκοθεν. — *ἐψηφισμένους θανεῖν*, here passive, but more frequently deponent, = “who have been voted on, to the effect that they die.” Cf. notes on 33, 178, and 345.

142. *οἶκ. ἐσμ.* cf. 776, = “we deserve to; it is right that we....” See note on 775. Cf. Madvig, *Gr. Syn.* § 177. b.

Observe the idea of *πόλις*, “an autonomous state.” — *κυρίου* (of two terminations) = “valid, needing no further sanction.”

144. *πολλῶν καὶ ἄλλων* = *πολλῶν ἄλλων*: cf. *πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ*. Elm. — Tr. “And though they have reached the altars (homes) of many another people.”

145. *ἔσταμεν*, syncopated perfect = “we have ever kept our stand.”

146. *ἐτόλμησε*, notice change to aorist. “And no man ventured (at any one time) to incur besides *evils of his own seeking*.” So P. But Elm. thinks *ἴδια* is here used for *οἰκεῖα*, in the sense of “troubles in his own house:” and compares Thuc. I. 78, καὶ μὴ οἰκεῖον πόνον προσθῆσθε [ἡμῖν]. Cf. 419, 634. Cf. *προσθέσθαι*, 157. — A possible meaning is, “to add to us ill-treatment on his own account.”

147. *ἔς σε μωρίαν ἐσκεμμένοι* = “looking *ἐς σε*, and seeing *ἐν σοι*.” [So Pfl. But Elm. and B. understand *ἔς σε ἥλθον*. Elm. notices that the present is *σκοπῶ* in Attic, and never *σκέπτομαι*.] — *μωρία* = *εὐήθεια*: the good-natured simplicity which is further explained in 177 and 329.

148. Elm. qu. Eur. *Iho, Frag.* 18, κίνδυνον μέγαν ῥίπτοντες, Hdt. VII. 50, κινδύνους ἀναῤῥιπτέοντες, Thuc. IV. 95, τόσονδε κ. ἀναῤῥιπτοῦμεν: and Pfl. qu. Plutarch, *Cæsar*, 32, ἀνεῤῥίφθη κύβος, “*iacta est alea*.” Cf. “to run a risk.” — *ἐξ ἁμ.* = “starting from, or in, their helplessness or dead-lock” = “in rebus desperatis.”

149. “Whether it (their hope) comes off or not.”

150. *φρενήρη* refers in thought to *μωρίαν* 147, for which uncivil word this line apologises.

152. Cf. *Med.* 552, συμφορὰς ἀμηχάνους.

153, 4. *τε, τε* gives the two alternatives. — *παρεῖς* = “admitting these into your land.” [So Pfl., intrare passus; B. admittens.] Pfl. qu. Eur. *Suppl.* 468, Ἀδραστον ἐς γῆν τήνδε μὴ παριέναι.

156. *τοσήμεδε* = "might so great as it is;" cf. 305, 316: and is more demonstrative than *τοσήμεν*. See note on 178.

158. *λόγους* is opposed to *ἔργα*, which word is implied. Pfl.—But probably both *λόγους* and *οἰκτίσματα* refer to *τῶνδε*.

159. *πεπαινῶ* and *πέπων* are strictly used of ripening fruit. Cf. Xen. *Cynop.* IV. 5. 21, *ὄργη πεπανθήσεται*. P. qu. Aesch. *Eum.* 66, *ἐχθροῖς πέπων*.—*πάλη*, a metaphor from wrestling.

160. For *μη δόξης ὥς*, with future indicative, cf. note on 248; also 1051.

161. See N.—With *Χαλυβδικοῦ*, supply any noun, probably a neuter noun. So in Eur. *El.* 819, a knife is called *Δωρίς*. Cf. "a Toledo."—The *Χάλυβες* or *Χάλυβοι* were a people in Pontus. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 714, *οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες* X., Xen. *Anab.* V. 5, 1, *καὶ ὁ βίος ἦν τοῖς πλείστοις αὐτῶν ἀπὸ σιδηρείας*.

162. *ποῖα* denotes indignation. So in Ar. *Nub.* 367, to the question *ὁ Ζεὺς οὐ Θεὸς ἐστίν;* the answer *ποῖος Ζεὺς;* "Zeus, quotha!" expresses contemptuous surprise. Examples of this use are common. See L. and Sc. *ποῖος*, 4.

163. See N.

164. *τίνος δ' ὕπερ* = "in whose behalf." [So P.—But B. "pro quo, sive cujus causâ." Pfl. would supply *ἀμύνων αὐτοῖς*].

165. *πесόντας*. Notice and imitate this use of the past. The future contingency is for the moment supposed to have happened.

167. Cf. *Med.* 1209, *γέροντα τύμβον*, Ar. *Lysist.* 372, *ὦ τύμβε*, used of an old man. So *τυμβογέρων* = "an old man on the edge of the grave."—With the indeclinable phrase *τὸ μηδέν*, the verb *εἰμι* is sometimes omitted, as in *Troad.* 412, *οὐδέν τι κρείσσῳ τῶν τὸ μηδέν ἦν ἄρα* [sc. *ὄντων*]. Elm.—*ὥς εἰπεῖν ἔπος*, like *ὥς φάσι*, usually introduces a familiar phrase, or proverb.

168. For *ἐμβαίνειν πῶδα* see note on 802.—[Elm. in a long note on *ἄντλος*, says the original meaning is The Hold, *κοιλὴ ναὺς*, cf. *Odyss.* M. 411: next, in Attic, as here, bilgewater, cf. *Troad.* 686, *ἄντλον εἴργων ναός*, Cic. *de Senect.* VI., *alii sentinam exhaustant*, Aesch. *Theb.* 796, *ἄντλον οὐκ ἐδέξατο*, "did not leak." But Pfl., and P. after him, doubt if *ἄντλος* = hold, and quote *Hec.* 1024, &c.]. *ἄντλος* is undoubtedly derived from $\sqrt{\text{TAL}}$, Gk. $\sqrt{\text{ταλ}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{τλα}}$: as *τάλ-αντο-ν* = $\sqrt{\text{ταλ}}$ + *ἀνα*, so *ἄν-τλο-ς* = *ανα* + $\sqrt{\text{τλα}}$: i.e., what is "up-raised," pumped out. Cf. the passage of Cicero above cited.

169. Tr., with Pfl., "You will only be able to tell (your citizens) at best that they (thus) store up hope (i.e., allies, these Heracleidae) for the future." [But the commentators differ greatly. B. translates "hope will find the best." Hermann, quoted by B., understands ἔλπις to mean the hope that the Heracl. may return to their country. P. takes ἐλπ. εὐρ.= "hope that you will be a gainer"].

170. Tr. either, with Pfl., "Yet that prospect wholly fails to match the present crisis;" or, with B., "is inferior to the advantages now before you."

171. Tr. "Even if fully armed and arrived at man's estate."

172. For σε ψυχὴν see note on 63.

174. Cf. Hdt. VII. 103, διέργαστο τὰ πράγματα. Used passively in both instances.—The nominative is τοῦτο.

175. There is an antithesis, I think, between δοὺς and κτῆσαι: "give—nothing; but gain—Mycenae." [But Elm. comments: "Nihil des de tuo, sed redde"].

176. κτῆσαι="gain for a friend."—The favourite contrast between δρᾶν and παθεῖν is not intended here. For instances of this, cf. examples qu. in L. and Sc. δρᾶν. and see note on 424.

177. "Do not *you* experience this?"—παρὸν, accus. abs.

178. λάβης is *epexegetical* to πάθης; in other words, it carries on the same construction (by "asyndeton," that is, without "copula"), explaining it at greater length. So also προσθέσθαι after λαβεῖν, 156, and cf. 182, 821, and 950. [For examples of this construction, consult a long and good note in Pfl. on this line.]

For this alleged chivalrous habit of Athens, the preferring a weak to a strong ally, see Ar. *Nubes*, 587—9, Demosth. *Leptines*, 458, καὶ συμμάχους ἥδη τινὰς ἥττους ἀντὶ κρείττονων ἐπέισθητε ἐλέσθαι, and a passage quoted in Pfl., Xen. *de Republ. Ath.*, III, 10. Thus, in the life-time of Euripides, they had preferred Corcyra to Corinth, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. But this had been through jealousy of Corinth, and not because Corcyra was the weaker. Compare Thuc. VII. 57, where the Cretans are said to have taken the opposite side to the people of Gela, (which was a colony of Crete) ἄκοντας, μετὰ μισθοῦ. Pay was a stronger motive than patriotism.

180. Remember always that πρὶν ἂν is only used when a negative, expressed or implied, precedes it. Cf. 865. Here, τίς ἂν κρίνειεν;=οὐδεὶς ἂν κρίνειεν.

181. ὑπάρχει="exists by nature and to start with."

182. The whole of line 182 is epexegetical of τὸδε. See note on 178.—[Elm. placed a comma after εἰπεῖν, thus making only εἰπεῖν explain τὸδε; and the rest of the line parenthetic, = “and I have to take my turn in listening too.”].—

The allusion is to the right of free and equal speech, παρρησία and ἰσηγορία, of which Athens was justly proud.

183. πρόσθεν κ.τ.λ. = “before I have exercised both of these privileges, as from elsewhere they might thrust me.”

184. = “But really (δὲ) our cases do not touch—there is no common ground between us.” Cf. *Ion*, 1285, τί δ' ἐστὶ Φοίβῳ σοὶ τε κοινὸν ἐν μέσῳ;

186. δοκῆσαν is an acc. absolute of impersonal verb δοκεῖ. Cf. use of δέον (δεῖ), προσήκον (προσέκει), κ.τ.λ. A similar acc. is also found of some passive verbs that are used impersonally: e.g., εἰρημένον. Cf. Madvig. *Gk. Syn.* § 182.—δοξάν is a commoner form than δοκῆσαν, which is later Greek. Cf. *δοκῆσω*, 245.

187. ἄν is to be taken with ἄγοι, not with πῶς. It stands early in the sentence to shew at once that the clause is to be conditional.

188. ὄντας should be taken with Μυκ., not with οὖς.—The subject to ἀπήλασαν is οἱ Μυκηναῖοι understood.

189. ξένοι = “we are foreigners, aliens, as far as *they* are concerned.”

190. δικαιοῦτε is used in the sense of ἀξιοῦτε.

191. φόβῳ, “for fear of;” dative of indirect object.—²Ἀργείων, objective genitive. Cf. 469, 1013.—Elm., in a long and interesting note on line 188, observes: “Whenever Eur. in this play speaks of Argos, he means Mycenae, of which town, and not of Argos, Eurystheus was king. Aeschylus too, in his trilogy, always writes Argos, though he means Mycenae; which latter he never mentions; and for this reason:—Mycenae, the neighbour of Argos, was destroyed by Argos, Olymp. 78. 1, nine years before the production of the *Agamemnon*. Mycenae would seem to have been latterly but a small place; since Herodotus, IX. 28, states that from Mycenae and Tiryns together only 400 fought at Plataeae, to which field Sicyon sent a contingent of 3000 men.” Elm.—In this passage, though Eur., in writing Ἀργ. φόβῳ, no doubt meant Μυκ. φόβῳ, it is probable that the political crisis existing at the time made the mention of fear of *Argos* a “hit” with the audience. See *Introduction*.

193. Trachis, a city in Thessaly, to which the Heracleidae had first fled.—For *τι* used like an adverb of manner, cf. *Androm.* 871, *Phaon*, 111.—By Ἀχαϊκὸν πόλισμα is meant “a town in Thessaly, or Phthiotis.” P. refers to *Rhes.* 238, *Ion*, 64.

194, 5. δίκῃ, dat. instr. or of manner.—With οἶά περ, supply λέγων.

197. Cf. 143, and Aesch. *Suppl.* 608, τόνδε κραινόντων λόγον. See N.

198. ἐλευθέρας = “as being free.” Naturally a favourite word with an Athenian audience. Cf. 62, 113, 244, &c.

199. “But I *do* know.” Οἶδα has more emphasis than ἐγώ, being contrasted with οἶδα in the preceding line.—τῶνδε here refers to the Athenians, as represented by the chorus.

200. θέλειν is here used in its proper sense of willingness, as distinct from a positive wish. Cf. 13, 134, and Index.—αἰσχύνῃ here = “the avoidance of shame,” though L. and Sc. give the meaning in this passage = αἰδώς. But Demophon in his reply, 242, clearly refers to this line. So Pfl., “ne quid dedecoris subeant.” Elm. qu. Thuc. 1. 84, Αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ εὐψυχία. See notes on αἰδώς, lines 6 and 460.—For πάρος in the sense of *preference*, cf. note on 58 and *Oed. Col.* 418.

202. πόλιν = “quod ad civitatem attinet;” acc. of respect.—For ἐπίφθονον with infinitive cf. *Equites*, 1274, λοιδορῆσαι τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐδέν ἐστ’ ἐπίφθονον.

203. Euripides was much given to this remark. Cf. *Orest.* 1162, βάρος τι κὰν τῷδ’ ἐστίν, αἰνεῖσθαι λίαν, *Iph. Aul.* 979, αἰνούμενοι γὰρ ἀγαθοὶ τρόπον τινὰ μισοῦσι τοὺς αἰνοῦντας ἢν αἰνῶσ’ ἄγαν. Qu. by Elm.

204. βαρυνθεῖς, “annoyed.” Cf. *Soph. El.* 820.

206. For προστατεῖς, cf. 349, 964.

207. μέν corresponds with δὲ in 209.

208. Take πατήρ σέθεν together as in *Med.* 1309, qu. by Elm., παῖδες τεθνᾶσι χειρὶ μητρῶα σέθεν.—γεννᾶται. All these verbs are in the present. The meaning is, “still stands as the son of.”

209. ἀνεμι γένος, “genus repetam.” [Elm. has a note on the rarity in Attic Greek of the present and future of ἔρχομαι. ἔλευσομαι occurs in Aesch. *Prom.* 854, and elsewhere in poetry; but he can hardly find an instance of it in prose. ἔρχεσθαι, Aesch. *Ag.* 917.]

211. αὐτανεψίων [see N.] = “sprung from first cousins.” Aethra and Alcmena, the respective mothers, were cousins; being both the

grandchildren of Pelops and Hippodamia. P. gives the full genealogy. Pfl., to whom refer, qu. Plutarch, *Theseus* 7, for the genealogies.

212. *ἀν εἴη* = "would thus be" = "are." — *γεγώς*, the singular, by attraction, instead of the plural *γέγωτε*.

213. *γένους*: "*touching*, in point of relationship." Cf. the use of *ἔχω*: *ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον* = "as I stood in point of speed:" i.e., "with all my speed." Cf. Madvig, *Gk. Syn.* § 49. R. 2. — *ἦκεις* for *προσῆκεις*, not an uncommon usage: cf. Eurip. *Alc.* 291, *καλῶς μὲν αὐτοῖς κατθανεῖν ἦκον βίον*: Soph. *Oed. Col.* 738. Here the exchange is of real service, *προσῆκοντος* occurring, in a different sense, in the next verse.

214. *τοῦ προσῆκοντος* = "relationship." So Pfl., *τῆς συγγενείας*. Cf. L. and Sc. 3. [But L. and Sc. quote this passage under the head of *τὸ προσῆκον* = fitness.]

216. *σύμπλους* governs the dative, *Θησεῖ*.

217. *ζωστήρα*, of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons. See the description of this Labour in the chorus of *Herc. Fur.* 408—417. — *πολυκτόνος*, "murderous," = "involving murder to get it." P. — *μετὰ*, "after the girdle" = "to fetch." So often in Homer.

218. *ἐρεμῶν*, "black, shadowy;" only in Euripides in this passage. Twice in Sophocles, *Ajax*, 376, of blood; and in *Antig.* 700, *ἐρεμνὴ φάτις*. — *ἐξανή*. = "up and out of."

219. For *μαρτυρεῖ* with accusative, cf. *Antig.* 515: but the dative in *Ion*, 532, *μαρτυρεῖς σαύτη*.

220. For *ἀπαιτεῖν τινά* with the infinitive, cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 385, *Θησεύς σ' ἀπαιτεῖ πρὸς χάριν θάψαι νεκρούς*.

221. *θεῶν* can, by virtue of its position, be construed either with *πρὸς βίαν* or with the participle. Cf. 113. — For *ἀποσπᾶν*, cf. Soph. *Ajax*, 1024.

223. Tr. "not to say an evil in the state also." But see N. — If the reading in the text is correct, and the comma be put after instead of before *χωρὶς*, *ἐν* is probably not the preposition, but an adverb, = "also." Cf. L. and Sc., B. 3, Soph. *Ajax*, 675, *Oed. Tyr.* 27, 181.

224. For *ἀλήτας*, cf. 51. — Hermann takes *συγγενεῖς* as a noun, and the two preceding words as adjectives qualifying it. Pfl. — But it is probably better to take each separately; thus giving the Heracleidae three distinct claims for sympathy.

225. The words *βλέπον πρὸς αὐτοὺς βλέπον* occur in *Alcest.* 390.

226. See N.—*ἀντομαι*=*ἀντιάζω*. For *καταστέφω*, cf. 124.—Pfl. would take *καὶ καταστέφω* parenthetically; and compares Xen. *Anab.* 1. 10. 1, *βασιλεὺς δὲ (καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ) διώκων*.—For *χεροῖν καὶ πρὸς γενείου*, cf. 755, where *περὶ* governs both nouns, as *πρὸς* in this passage. Or *χεροῖν* may depend directly on *ἀντομαι*. Cf. *Hec.* 752, *ἰκετεύω σε τῶνδε γουνάτων*. Pfl.

227. *γένειον*=“the chin;” *γενειὰς*=“the beard.”

229. *γενοῦ*=“prove yourself.”

231. *πλὴν*, a change from the usual *ἤ*. Cf. 444.—Pfl. assigns *ὑπὸ* to the verb, *ὑποπесεῖν* *Ἀργείοις*: an instance of tmesis.

232. *ῥῥκτειρα*=“I at once felt pity (and now express it).” An aorist is often colloquially used by dramatists to express momentary action or emotion as if it were already past. Cf. *ἡσθην ἀπειλαῖς*=“I am delighted.” Cf. Madvig. *Gk. Syn.* § 111. R. b., Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses* § 19. N. 5.—See N.—*συμφορὰς* is genitive depending on *ἀκούσας*.

233. *τῆς τύχης νικωμένην*, may be explained as genitive of comparison. Cf. *Med.* 315, *κρεισσόνων νικώμενοι*, and Aesch. *Suppl.* 1005, *ἰμέρου νικώμενος*.

234. *ἑσείδον*=“I have only now *seen*, though I have often *heard* of it.”—*γὰρ* amplifies the statement of the preceding line. Cf. 12 and 302.

236. *τρισαὶ*=“ternae.”—*συμ-φορὰ*=“circum-stance.” Cf. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 44, *τὰς συμφορὰς τῶν βουλευμάτων*, Thuc. 1. 140, *πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρέπεσθαι*.—Elm. takes it as “three ways of regarding this occurrence:” but Matth. as a mere periphrasis for “three misfortunes.” Cf. 126.

238. *ἐφ’ οὗ*=“on whose altar,” or, “at whose statue.”—Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 93, *βωμίαν ἐφημένην*.

239. *πανήγυρις*, here simply an “assembly:” but, strictly, “a general solemn holiday assembly.”

240, 1. Elm. rightly notices that these two facts should be taken as one idea: they form the second *συμφορὰς ὁδοί*. But in 214, Iolaus had expressly separated the two. Strictly speaking, Demophon should have spoken of four, not three, *συμφορὰς ὁδοί*.—*πατρῶαν χάριν*=*πατρός χάριν*=“which is a piece of gratitude due to their father” (sc. for favours received from him): accusative in apposition to the sentence; cf. *Herc. F.* 1238, *Orestes*, 828.

242. This is the third *συμφορὰς ὁδοί*. Cf. 200.

243. *συλᾶσθαι* usually takes an accusative of the thing of which one is despoiled. Cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 413, *ταῦτ' ἐσυλήθην ἐγώ*, *Iphig. Aul.* 1275.

245. *δοκήσω*, a later form for *δόξω*. Cf. 186, *δοκήσαν*. For *δκνω*, see N.

246. Tr. "Why, that action were as bad as hanging." Cf. Ar. *Acharn.* 125, *ταῦτα δῆτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη*; also *Alc.* 229, 230, and Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1374, *ἔργ' ἐστὶ κρείσσον' ἀγχόνης εἰργασμένα*.

247. For *ᾠφέλες*, implying a wish that it is too late to realize, see L. and Sc. *ὑφέλω*; and *Medea* 1. The notion is one of a debt *owed*, but not paid; of what you *ought* to have done, but did not do.

248. Tr. "lest any one shall tear you away by force." Verbs of *fearing*, etc., imply thought, and *ὅπως* (generally *ὥς*) is used to introduce the object of the fear: it really = *μὴ* of the ordinary construction. Thus in Hdt. I. 9, *ὥς λέγω* corresponds to *μὴ γένηται* in the same sentence after *μὴ φοβοῦ*.—Cf. 160, and 1051 of this play. [Soph. *El.* 963, 1309, 1426. Elm.]. See L. and Sc. *ὅπως*, B: I. c, also B. II. b. Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses*, p. 85 (§ 46, note 6 a).

250. *Ἄργος ἐλθὼν*, but *εἰς Ἄργος* in 60, and in 98.

251. Observe how carefully Demophon is made to choose his words so as to state his own point of view: for *ξένοις* implies "who are strangers to Eurystheus, and not his subjects;" and *ἐγκαλεῖ*, which is the proper word for a complaint before a court of justice, implies that Eurystheus must use argument and not force.—*ἐγκαλεῖν* takes the dative of the person as in Soph. *El.* 778, *ἐγκαλῶν μοι φόνους*; but *κατηγορεῖν* takes the genitive.

253. *μικῶ*, subjunctive. The meaning is: "If it not only be just, but I prove it to be so."

255. Tr. "Nay, my conduct is no disgrace to me; but yours is an injury to yourself." See N., for other ways of writing and of translating this line. The young student will carefully distinguish between *οὐκοῦν* affirmative, and *οὐκουν* negative. Cf. III.

256. With *ἔμοιγε* supply *αἰσχρόν*. The meaning is, "If I hand these over to you, to drag them to Argos *with you*" (force of middle voice). Cf. 808.

257. *δὲ* emphasises *ἐξόριζε*, and not *σύ*. Cf. 565. So in Eur. *El.* 532, *σὺ δ' εἰς ἔχνος βάσα=εἰς ἔχνος δέ*. Pfl.—*ἐξορίζειν*= "exterminare." See 16.

258. For σκαῖδς, cf. note on 458 = "*gauche*." Cf. Eur. *El.* 972, ὅπου δ' Ἀπόλλων σκαῖδς ἦ, τίνες σοφοί;—τοῦ θεοῦ = "the god whose temple protects them." For πλείω φρονῶν, see note on 933.

260. Cf. Soph. *Ajax*, 159, ῥῦμα πύργου, "the protection of:" but in Aesch. *Pers.* 147, τόξου ῥῦμα = "the drawing of a bow."

263. "Yes, provided that you do not injure Mycenae." The Praeco is insolent.

264. βλάπτεσθε, imperative.

266. The first syllable of τοιοῦτος is here short, as in Aesch. *Ag.* 1352, qu. by P.—οὐ μεθήσομαι = "will not free myself from" = "will not leave hold of." Cf. *Hec.* 400, παῖδς οὐ μεθήσομαι.

268. πάλιν = "rursus."

269. αὐτίκα, "presently:" but in Ar. *Plut.* 130; *Aves*, 1000; and Plato, *passim*, αὐτίκα = "for example."—For εἶσομαι, cf. 65, γνώσει σύ.

270. Tr. "and that without delay."—ἀμβολὰς = ἀναβολὰς = "postponement, delay." But in Ar. *Aves*, 1385, = "the start, the prelude." The sense of *throwing off* underlies both meanings.

271. For θείνω, cf. 685.—The person of a κήρυξ was in all times sacred.

272. εἰ μή γε, so in *Alc.* 493.—Demophon retorts with σωφρονεῖν, the same word that Copreus had used in his taunt, line 272.

276. αἰχμή, strictly a spear-point, here = "a body of spearmen." So twice in Pindar. But observe that in Aesch. *Prom.* 405 and 925, αἰχμή = "sceptre;" i. e. badge of power.—μυρίοι, perhaps a definite number.

277. μένουσιν, transitive = "await."—ἀσπιστήρες = ὀπλῖται. ἄσπισ, the round shield, is probably here, as often, put for ὄπλον, the oblong shield. So in *Phoen.* 78.

278. Alcathoos son of Pelops had reigned at *Megara*, shortly before these events: hence, the district of Megara, between Athens and Corinth, is here intended.

279. παραδοκῶν = "watching with outstretched head;" a poetical word used, always in a military sense, by Herodotus and Xenophon; who both affect poetical expressions.—τάνθένδε = "the Athenian army." Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 695, ὁ ἐνθένδε στράτος.

280. "λαμπρὸς, vehemens, rapidus, potens." Cf. Ar. *Equit.* 430, ἔξειμι γάρ σοι λαμπρὸς ἦδη. Musgr. apud Elm.—So Thuc. VII. 71, λαμπρῶς ἐπικέσθαι. [But P., after Barnes, would render "bright in armour."] ὕβριν = "the assault on the herald;" cf. 18.

281. "To the crops and the trees (esp. olive trees):" cf. *δεντροτομῆν* and *τέμνειν γῆν*. Attica was often enough ravaged in the Pelop. war by the Laced. from Deceleia, which was the *ἐπιτείχισμα*, or permanent hostile fort on Attic soil. See Thuc. VII. 19. But Deceleia was not permanently garrisoned by Peloponnesians till the spring of B.C. 413.

282. *κεκτῶμεθα*, optative; cf. Ar. *Plut.* 991.—*μεμνήτο*=*μεμνήοιτο*.

283. *μῆ*="if we do not." Cf. 328, 533.—Look carefully at *τιμωρεῖν* in L. and Sc.—Here exit Copeus.

284. *φθείρου*, an imprecation,="go with a curse:" cf. *Androm.* 715, *φθείρεσθε τῇσδε*, "hands off!" B. qu. Ar. *Plut.* 598, ἀλλὰ *φθείρου καὶ μὴ γρύζης*. It was probably not a dignified expression. For τὸ *σὺν*, cf. note on 58.

285. *οὐκ ἔμελλες*="you were not about to," "it was not likely, it was not destined that you would."

289. For *Ἀργείων*, cf. note on 191.

291. *ἐπὶ τοῖσι*="on these grounds"=*ἐπὶ τούτοις*. A demonstrative use of the article common in Homer and in Lyric poets.—With *μᾶλλον* supply *ὁζὺς ἐστι*.

292. Some say that Euripides had a hatred for heralds, as it is said he had for women. But the opinions which a dramatist puts into the mouths of his characters are not necessarily his own. The herald in Aesch. *Suppl.* is just as unfavourably drawn as the herald in the *Heracleidae*. The necessities of the plot do not allow Copeus to speak soft words. See Elm.

293. *πυργοῦν*="exaggerare." Cf. *Med.* 526, *πυργοῖς χάριν*: Ar. *Ranae*, 1004, *πυργώσας ῥήματα σεμνὰ*="building up like towers."—*τῶν γιγν.*="quam quae vere fiunt." Pfl. Cf. 1003.

294. *β.*, plural for singular.

295, 6. *παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν διακναῖσαι*. The sense is, "He (the herald) came to but a small interval between himself and death; i.e., only a little way off." So Isocrates 388 E, *παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν ἀποθανεῖν*. Compare examples in L. and Sc. *παρὰ* c. 5. [Pfl. agrees: but P. appears to think the subject of *ἦλθεν* may be Demophon.]—Cf. Ar. *Nub.* 120, τὸ *χρῶμα διακεκναισμένως*.

297, 8. For *κάλλιον τοῦδε ἢ πεφ.*, Pfl. well compares Cicero *pro Quint.* c. 2, 8: Quid hoc iniquius, quam dicere.—*ἦ* is epexegetic of *τοῦδε*.—*γέρας*, privilege, prerogative.—*ἐσθλοῦ καγαθοῦ* stands for the everyday phrase *καλοῦ καγαθοῦ*, the Greek equivalent for "gentleman;"

noble (1) by birth, (2) by character. For ἐσθλός, noble by birth, cf. Soph. *Antig.* 38, εἴτ' εὐγενὴς πέφυκας εἴτ' ἐσθλῶν κακή. So, in this play, ἐσθλός in 299 is opposed to κακός, base-born, in 300.—For the sentiment, which is common in Greek, Elm. qu. *Androm.* 974 and 1279.—*Oed. Col.* 7. P.

299. πόθος here = “*cupido*,” not “*desiderium*,” which is the more usual meaning.

300. With κακοῖς ἐκκιν. supply γάμων, which, the genitive, is the proper construction.—οὐκ ἐπαινέσω, supply αὐτὸν, strictly belongs to the end of the sentence.

301. With λιπεῖν, which is expegetical of ἐκκινῶννησεν, supply ὥστε. As Pfl. observes, the line πλεονάζει is redundant. [If λιπεῖν, in the sense of τὸ λιπεῖν, is taken as dependent on ἐπαινέσω, compare, with Pfl., λαβεῖν (for λαβὼν) depending on ἀτιμάσσης, 227.]

302. γὰρ = “to explain.” In 303, γὰρ = “for instance.”—Notice the cretic ending in 303. But γὰρ is here to be regarded as tacked on to ἡμεῖς.—Iolaus means to say, “In our case, *both* sides are ἐσθλοί.”

305. For τοσῆσδ' cf. note on 156. Either it is genitive absolute, or = “from.”

306. τῶνδε = “these children.” προύστησαν, 2 Aor. Intrans., = “stood before as guards.” Cf. 349, 1037. But in Thuc. II. 65, π. τῆς πόλεως = “as leaders of.” Notice especially Soph. *El.* 980, ἐχθροῖσι προύστητην φόνου = “were the authors of.”

307. For the sentiment, cf. Soph. *Oed. Col.* 1632, *Aeneid.* I. 412.—What follows, 307—319, alludes to the political crisis at the time. See *Introduction*.

309. μὲν answers to δὲ in 310. “They do their part—you must do yours.”—Cf. Thuc. VII. 71, εἰς πείραν ἦλθον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ.

311. οἰκήσητε with τιμὰς is an instance of zeugma. λάβητε would be the proper word. Elm. compares 785, 833, 839, 1041.

312. Notice ἀεί.

313. Notice εἰς γῆν = “against Attica.”—ἀρεσθαι is infinitive as a strong imperative: or, μέμνησθε may be supplied from the line following. Pfl. compares *Ion*, 101, *Tro.* 422.

316. i.e. Mycenae and Argos. [*Phoen.* 106, Aesch. *Suppl.* 251. P.].

317. See N.—Tr. “have taken to hold for foes, instead of us;” i.e. prefers the hostility of all Argos, to that of a handful like ourselves. Elm. tr. “nobis mutabant.” For mutare so used, cf. Horace, *Odes*,

III. I. 48: Cur valle permutem Sabina, Divitias operosiores. See also Horace, *Odes*, I. 17. 1; II. 16, 19; *Sat.* II. 7. 110. Cf. 346, 1000.—But P. tr. “have *rid us* of, and taken on themselves.”

318. πτωχὸς = “pauper” (English), a poor wretch who πτώσσει, cowers. πενής = “pauper” (Latin), one who πένεται, works for his bread. [$\sqrt{\pi\epsilon\nu}$. cf. πόνος; penuria.] Cf. Horace, *Epistles*, II. 2. 12, meo sum pauper in aere. Aristophanes in the *Plutus*, 552, 3, defines the difference between these two words.

320. θανῶν, aorist = “after my death,” not, “when dead,” which would be τεθνηκώς.

321. ὦ τᾶν, (which is not found in Aesch., once in Soph., *Oed. Tyr.* 1145; often in Aristoph. and Plato,) is a colloquial word = “My good friend.”—πέλας Θ. = “as I stand by the side of Theseus. [Others render it *aequalem*.]

322. ἄρῶ = ἀερῶ, fut. of ἀειρῶ: as τιμάετε makes τιμᾶτε. But ἄρῶ is from αἶρω.

323. With ἐδέξω, supply τέκνα.—ἤρκεσας = “succoured:” so in 827. But in 576, 953 = “to suffice:” and in Soph. *Ajax*, 824, *Hec.* 1164 = “succour.”

325. πατρῶαν = “the opinion which people had of your father.” He might have written πατρὸς, the objective genitive.

328. For ὅστις with indicative see L. and Sc. ὅς, B. III. I. ὅστις ἐστί = “who (namely, that definite person) is.” ὅσπερ = “the very man who.”—μὴ is used with χείρων because the quality thus conceived and expressed is contrasted with that of the πολλοί of the principal sentence in the previous line. Cf. 283, 533. Cf. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 203 (e).

For the sentiment, cf. Horace, *A. P.* 173, who calls the old man “laudator temporis acti;” also Hor. *Carm.* III. 6. 46, aetas parentum pejor avis, &c.: and so Homer, who makes a young man say Ἡμεῖς μὲν πατέρων μέγ’ ἀμεινόνες εὐχόμεθ’ εἶναι.

330. ὠφέλειν, here used with the dative, in 519 takes an accusative of the direct object, and again a dative in 681. In the construction with the dative the relation of the donor to the recipient predominates: in the construction with the acc. the positive result of the action upon the object. Cf. Madv. *Gk. Synt.* § 36, R. 1.

331. τοίγαρ = τοί γε ἄρα, see L. and Sc.—δὴ probably here intensifies the force of μυρίου; but, as a rule, the force of the preceding word.

332. ἤνεγκε, frequentative.

333. αὐχῶ, cf. 353, = "I am confident." But in 832 and 931 = "think, expect."

334. τοιαῦτα, κ.τ.λ. The meaning is, "The conduct of these fugitives will be as you have said above: our kindness will be borne in mind (passive use) by them." Here χάρις = "beneficium:" but more commonly = "gratitude;" a meaning which is possible here also. A favour is regarded in opposite lights by the two between whom it passes: hence the two meanings of χάρις. See 438, 548.

335. Take μέν here with the δὲ in 340; and μέν 337, with τε 340. For μέν with τε, Pfl. qu. *Hippol.* 996: P. qu. *Med.* 125.—[Pfl. takes σύλλογον = ἐκκλησία (cf. "ad populum referre"): but it probably refers to the levy of an army.]

336. With τάξω supply αὐτούς. [But, if Pfl. is right in note above, τάξω must here = "I will make arrangements."]

Remember that where ὅπως or ὥς with αὖν is found with a subjunctive in final sentences the αὖν must be closely joined with the participle. It is impossible to express its exact force, when thus used, in English.

337. χειρί, like *manus*, here = "a band of men." Cf. 1035.

338. For προσπεσών used absolutely, cf. Soph. *Phil.* 46, 156; in which places this whole phrase occurs. But the dative is generally added.

339. Ἄργει = "at Argos:" so in 360.

340. θύσομαι = "will get sacrifices offered;" middle.

342. θυραῖος = "out of doors, away from home." [In *Ion*, 702, θυραῖος ἐλθών prob. = "coming from abroad."]

343. This use of ἀλλὰ with imperatives, like an interjection, is common in Homer. Cf. Pind. *Ol.* 6. 37, ᾧ Φίντις, ἀλλὰ ζεῦξον ἡμιόνους.

344. 5. For οὐκ αὖν λῖποιμι, cf. note on 972.—ἐζῶμ. μένοντες = μείνωμεν ἡμενοι. Elm.

345. εὖ πράξαι πόλιν is a quotation of their prayer. [But Elm. notes another possible translation: "expectantes donec:" cf. *Androm.* 255, οὐ μενῶ πόσιν μολεῖν.]

347. θεοῖσι, by crasis, is two syllables here.

348. Ἄργείων, i.e., "than the Argives use." [But B. supplies θεῶν.]

350. φημι = "I assert." So in 391: and cf. Soph. *Oed. Col.* 317, καὶ φημι κάποφημί.

352. Cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 838, σου κλύων ἀνέξεται: "will put up with, or stand." But see 380.

353. The herald is gone; but the chorus fling their words after him. The metres are "Choriambici sensim ad Glyconeos deflexi:" Pfl., who, here and elsewhere, gives a map of the metres of each chorus. —Tr. "*Though* you boast greatly (cf. 333), others care not (96), for you any the more (sc. for that reason)."

358. Take οὐτω with ἐη.—μήπω="may it *never* [Porson, *Hecuba*, 1278] be so to Athens: (i.e., that she should desert suppliants)."

359. καλλιχόρος, cf. εὐρύχορος,="with fair *places* (χωρος)." It is an Homeric form. Cf. *Odys.* XIV. 2, χωρον ἀν' ὑλήεντα, Pind. *Pyth.* 12. 45 παρὰ καλλιχόρῳ πόλει χαρίτων.

361. Cf. *Iliad*, XIX. 123, Εὐρυσθεὺς Σθενέλοιο πᾶϊς Περσηϊάδαο.

362. δς refers back to σὺ in 353.

365. For ἀντισχ. χθονός, holding on to, cf. *Ion* 1404, ἀνθέξομαι τῇσδε. The genitive is of the part to which the clinging refers.

367, 8. i.e., neither *doing* what you ought, nor (from another point of view) *saying* what you ought.

369. For ποῦ, expressing indignation, cf. 510, Soph. *Ajax*, 1100, ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεὶς τοῦδε; *Oed. Tyr.* 390, *Philoct.* 451. For καλῶς, adverb for adjective, cf. 1054, καθαρῶς.

370. For παρὰ="with," in the sense of "in the mind of," cf. 201, 881.

374. οὐχ οὕτως="non impune," Elm., "non nullo negotio," Pfl. So *Alc.* 680, οὐ βαλὼν οὕτως ἄπει, Elm. Pfl. qu. Cicero, *de Finibus*, v. 3. 7, Fortasse non poterit sic abire. It is not an uncommon expression.—κυρέω, like τυγχάνω, usually takes the genitive; but cf. *Choeph.* 714, κυρούντων τὰ πρόσφορα. See L. and Sc. II. 2.

376. A willow (shield) overlaid with χάλκος.

377. See N.

378. μοι is ethic dative="trouble me not the city."

379. Cf. *Hippol.* 462, κάρτ' ἔχοντας εὔ φρενῶν. Elm.—ἔχουσαν here=οὔσαν: see L. and Sc. ἔχω B. II. 2.—χαρίτων, from the point of view of; or, in connection with, touching. Cf. Hdt. VI. 116, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον, Madv. *Gk. Syn.* § 49, b. R. 2.

380. ἀνάσχου="hold yourself back." Cf. *Iliad*, XXIII. 587, ἀνσχεο νῦν. But in *Iliad* I. 586="hold yourself *up*." See 352 of this play. —In those tenses of ἔχω and its compounds in which σχ occurs, the idea is usually that of *withholding*, keeping back from.

381. "My son, why, I prithee."—σύννοια="anxious thought." Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 437, συννοία δὲ δάπτομαι κέαρ.

382. νέον = "new and strange:" he is reluctant to use the ill-omened word κακόν. Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 99. So καινόν frequently.

383. With μέλλουσι, supply παρεῖναι: so in Aesch. *Pers.* 814 (τὰ μέν) πάσχουσι, τὰ δὲ μέλλουσι (supply πάσχειν).

384. οὐ μὴ is used with the Subjunctive, and the Future Indicative, to express strong negation: such a use being almost equivalent to the force of the Future with οὐ. The construction has been generally explained by an ellipsis of some word expressing or implying fear: οὐ (sc. δέδοικα) μὴ τοῦτο γένηται, κ.τ.λ. Cf. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 124, a. R. 3. But Goodwin (*Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 89, 1) explains the μὴ as interrogative, and as strengthening an assertion by a parenthetical question: i. e. οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται = "This surely will not happen." [Mr Fennell in his edition of Pindar suggests that μὴ, the representative of the old and probably the original negative MA, once used generally in direct negation with the indicative, is in this use of οὐ μὴ retained in its old force, with the newer and weaker sign of negation to avoid the misconception liable to arise when μὴ was no longer used as a direct negative. Cf. Fennell, Pindar, *Ol.* i. 7.]

385, 6. See N. for important variation.

386. καὶ can be taken here as either = "and" or "even." Elm.

387. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας can either, with Pfl., be taken with εἶσιν, or with φρονῶν. Cf. *Hierpol.* 6, σφάλλω δ' ὅσοι φρονούσιν εἰς ἡμᾶς μέγα. L. and Sc. qu. Andocides, xx. 16, εὖ φρονεῖν εἰς τινα.

388. Zeus is mentioned as being above the other gods. He might have said Nemesis, as the instrument of Zeus. The sentiment is an imitation, and almost a quotation, of Aeschylus, *Persae* 827, Ζεὺς τοι κολαστῆς τῶν ὑπερκόμπων ἄγαν φρονημάτων ἔπεστιν. See note on 459.

390. χρεών has almost the same meaning as χρεή, see L. and Sc.

392. οὐκ is to be taken as one word with ἀγγέλοισι (or ὁρᾶν); otherwise it would be μὴ.

393. B. qu. Hdt. vi. 102; where Marathon is described as ἐπιτηδεώτατον χώριον ἐνίππενυσαι, as being a flat country. But in all probability, πεδία γῆς is merely a phrase for the whole country.—ἐφῆκε, in hostile sense, = *immisit*: so ἐπελθών, various reading in 355.

394. ὀφρύην = "eyebrow:" accusative of place. Cf. Byron, "A king stood on the rocky brow That looks o'er sea-girt Salamis," and N. Test. "They brought Him to the brow of the hill." In *Ion* 366, καθίζω (which is usually causal) is used as καθήμενος here: καθίζει τρίποδα, he sits the tripod.—For λεπαῖος, cf. *Hierpol.* 1248.

395. σκοπεῖν = "to look about to see" ($\sqrt{\sigma\kappa\alpha\pi} = \sqrt{\text{spac. σκοπό-}s$, spec-ula): καθορᾶν = "to descry from a look-out."—For δόκησιν ἄν λέγοιμι, used parenthetically, B. qu. *Bacch.* 628, δόξαν λέγω.

396. See N.—With ποῖα, supply ὁδῶ.

397. *Either ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ χθονὸς* = "in a safe part of the country;" or (with P. after Matth.) take χθονὸς apart from ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, as a genitive depending on ποῖ, which may possibly be supplied from ποῖα.

400. ἔστηκε almost = ἐστι. Cf. 74.—The σφάγια would not be slain till the moment before the contest; but, meanwhile, other victims were being slain. Elm.; who qu. *Aesch. Persae* 201—3.—οἷς θεῶν = "for those of the gods to whom."—τέμνεσθαι is here used literally: but metaphorically in *Hel.* 1235, σπονδὰς τέμνωμεν, and Eur. *Suppl.* 375, φίλιά μοι τεμεῖ.

401. θυηπολ. = "is filled with sacrifices = iustratur:" it is generally active, in the sense of "to be busy with sacrifices." B. compares *Iph. T.* 367, ἀλλεῖται πᾶν μέλαθρον = "is filled with music;" and *Hel.* 1432, χρῆ γαῖαν βοᾶσθαι.—ἄστν is always used of *Athens* proper; as we say, "the city:" and cannot mean Marathon.

402. τροπαῖα ἐχθρῶν = "relating to the rout of:" cf. 1032, σωτήριος. Cf. also Eur. *El.* 469, Ἐκτορος ὄμμασι τροπαῖοι, and observe the dative.—P. rightly observes that the epithets in this line refer to both the preceding lines.

403. ἀλίσας. So also it is ᾶ in ἀλίσας *Herc. Fur.* 412.—ἀλίω = ἀθροίω. συναλίω is more common. Both are often used by Xenophon. Elm.

404. ἤλεγξα = "I tested." Look out ἔλεγχος and cf. 905. For βέβηλα, cf. *Thuc.* IV. 97, ἐν βεβήλῳ. "Accessible; those recited by χρησμόςλογοι," P. For examples of λόγια κεκρυμμένα, B. refers to *Hdt.* v. 91, 92.

405. λόγια and χρησμοὶ are defined by *Thuc.* II. 8. The Scholiast on that passage asserts, that they were respectively in prose and verse.

407. γυνῶμα = γυνάμη = "opinion:" cf. *Aesch. Ag.* 1352.—ταυτὸν = ταυτὸν = ταὐτὸ: an Attic form.—ταυτὸν ἐμπ. = "is conspicuous as being the same." ἐμπ. is used with dative of that which one is conspicuous in, among, or for.

408. σφάξαι = "jugulare." Notice absence of caesura.

409. ἥτις is not a mere relative, but implies that the particular quality or circumstance which it introduces is the ground of the action

stated in the preceding line:—"a person who," "one that is." Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 105 d. Cf. 328, 414.

411. κτενῶ here has almost the sense of κτείνειν βούλομαι.

412. ἀναγκάσω, i. e., to kill his child.

413, 4. Take κακῶς οὕτω together.—ὅστις δώσει=ὥστε δοῦναι.—There is emphasis in the position of τέκνα: "his dearest, even his children."

415. For the double ἄν cf. notes on 721, and 1005. The first ἄν, called the apodeictic ἄν, is introduced to shew that the clause is going to be conditional, and in each case emphasises the word which it follows. Compare *Androm.* 934, οὐκ ἄν ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις βλέπουσ' ἄν αὐγὰς τὰμ' ἐκαρποῦτ' ἄν λέχη.—συστάσεις, here="knots of men;" but generally="conflicts." [So Elm., "coetus, conventus;" who qu. *Andr.* 1088, ἐς τε συστάσεις κύκλους τ' ἐχέωρει; and L. and Sc. who qu. *Thuc.* II. 21, κατὰ συστάσεις γιγνόμενοι.]

416. τῶν λεγ., the genitive="consisting of those who;" or, possibly, genitive absolute.—For ἦν, cf. 682. In these two cases, the imperfect *either* is the simple past tense; *or* denotes, as it sometimes does, that it was *always* (and therefore is *essentially*) just: in which latter case it may be translated by the present.

417. Cf. *Ar. Ran.* 996, δεινὰ γὰρ κατηγορήκε. But usually the genitive is added, as in *Hippol.* 1057, κατηγορεῖ σου πιστά. For this reason, Elm. wrote ἐμοῦ here.

419. εἰκείος π. is used of a war in one's own country, cf. 146, 634. Cf. *Thuc.* I. 118, of the Helot war in Laconia, and note on 146.—ἐξαρτ.= "is preparing."

420. ὅπως, as relative to οὕτως understood, = *ut*: and seems to be rare with the future.

422. διαβλ.= "be traduced to, or slandered by." So in *Hec.* 863.

423. ὥστε here simply = ὥς, but conveys more emphasis. Cf. *Aesch. Prom.* 452, ἔναιον ὥστ' ἀήσυροι μύρμηκες; *Soph. Oed. Col.* 343, οἰκουροῦσιν ὥστε παρθέναι, *Antig.* 1033, ὥστε τοξόται τοξέετε.

424. ἀλλ' ἦν, i. e. *and not otherwise*. For examples of the very favourite contrast between δρᾶν and πᾶσχειν, see L. and Sc. δρᾶν.—The opposite sentiment is expressed by Atossa in *Aesch. Persae*, 211—214, to which the student should refer, and which Euripides probably had in mind.

425. ἀλλ' ἦ="an ergo"="can it be then." Elm. qu. many examples. [Matth. objected to ἀλλ' ἦ, on the ground that the chorus

in the orchestra ought not to interrogate an actor on the stage : but, as Pfl. observes, this is almost a soliloquy, and is at any rate a question that needs no answer.]—*χρήζονσαν* = “*though* she wishes it.”

427. *Ξοιγμεν* = *έολκαμεν*, and occurs 681, and in Soph. *Ajax* 1239, *Cycl.* 99, &c.

429. *συνάπτειν* with the dative is common enough : cf. 459, *σοφῶ έχθραν συνάπτειν*. See also *Phoen.* 702, *ώς ές λόγους συνήψα Πολυνείκει. εις χείρα* = “close at hand” (“within grasp,” P.). The whole phrase therefore is not a difficult one.—*είτα*, “and then, and thereupon,” here is more connected with *έκφυγόντες* than with *συνήψαν*. See L. and Sc. *είτα* I. 2; and cf. Aesch. *P. V.* 777, *μή μοι προτείνων κέρδος είτ’ άποστέρει*.

430. Aor. I. Pass. of *έλαύνω*. So *έλαθεις* in Ar. *Ecccl.* 4.

433, 4. *τάλαινα*, sorry, wretched : epithet of *έρις* in Eur. *El.* 248; and of *φυγή* in *Phoen.* 1710.—Tr. “not intending to complete the *βοον*.”

435. *συγγν*, “pardonable,” 981.—*εί μή θέλει* = “seeing that he is not willing.”

436. For *αινέσας έχω*, cf. *Med.* 33, *ατιμάσας έχει* : the meaning is not stronger than that of the present tense. For *αινέω* in the sense of *άγαπάω*, *to acquiesce in*, see quotations in L. and Sc.

437. *τάνθαδ’* = “the disposition of this city towards us.”

438. For *πράσσειν*, “to fare,” with this, as it were, cognate accusative, Pfl. qu. *Orestes* 1352, *έπραξεν οἷα χρή πράσσειν κακούς*.—*χάρις*, here again can be either the gratitude or the boon : cf. note on 334.

439. *ούκ έχω τί χρήσομαι*. The (deliberative) subjunctive, *χρῶμαι*, would have been more usual : but the notion of requirement, the “*is to be*,” is less prominent, and the question is put in the indicative, asking what *will* happen. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 121. R. 1.—Tr. “how I shall treat, dispose of, you.”—For *τι* used as an adverb of manner, cf. 193 and L. and Sc. II. 3.

440. For *άστεπτος*, cf. 124.

441. *ποῖον γαίης έρκος* prob. = “What altar (or sacred enclosure) in Hellas :” cf. *Trach.* 607, where *έρκος ιρόν* has the same meaning. But L. and Sc. give *γ. έ.* = “*fenced city*.”

444. *πλήν* here, instead of governing an expressed genitive, introduces a clause, like *πλήν οὔτι* : cf. Ar. *Nub.* 1429, *πλήν (sc. τούτου) οὔτι ψηφίσματ’ οὐ γράφουσιν*. It is gen. in this sense preceded, as here, by *οὐδείς*, *άλλος*, or some such inclusive or exclusive word, (cf. L. and Sc. *πλήν* II.) and is a sign of the transition from the old usage to its later meaning “however,” which is so common in Lucian.

445. For κλαίω in the sense of to weep *for*, with accusative, cf. Soph. *El.* 1117, εἶπερ τι κλάεις τῶν Ὀρεστέων κακῶν. [In that passage, however, τι is possibly adverbial.]

447. δυστάλας nearly always has the feminine form in Euripides. For the genitive, Elm. qu. *Hec.* 661, τάλαινα σῆς κακογλώσσου βοῆς; and *Med.* 1028, and Pfl. *Pers.* 445.—The genitive can, as usual, be explained by the idea of the unhappiness *proceeding from*, or being *connected with*, that which is so governed.

451. σύμπραξον. Cf. the common phrase ἀλλ' οἷσθ' ὁ δρᾶσον. "Do you know the thing which"—("should be done, δεῖ or δραστείον," he intended to say; but breaks off, and says, δρᾶσον)—"do it!" See Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses*, p. 179 (§ 7 note 3), and Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 141. R. 1; cf. Plautus "fac sed scin quomodo," Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 543, οἷσθ' ὡς ποιήσον.

454. Notice μήτε followed by τε.

456, 7. λαβῶν = εἰ λαμβάνοι.—καθυβρίσαι, treat despitely with ὕβρις.

458. For σκαιὸς, cf. note on 258; it = gauche, lubberly, "no gentleman." Compare the abuse of Eurystheus in 743—747. From comparison with Soph. *Ajax* 678—682, ὃ τ' ἐχθρὸς ἡμῖν ἐς τοσόνδ' ἐχθαρτέος ὡς αὐ φίλῃσιν αὐτίς, κ.τ.λ., it will be seen that σκαιὸς may here mean simply "stupid;" one who forgets that pride may have a fall.—Pfl. compares an exactly similar remark in *Herc. Fur.* 299—301, φεύγειν σκαιὸν ἄνδρ' ἐχθρὸν χρεῶν, κ.τ.λ.

459. For συνάπτειν, cf. note on 429.—μὴ ἀμαθεῖ φρ. = "not with presumptuous ignorance:" φρόνημα, "a thought," having the sense of "a proud thought." Cf. 387, 926.

460. For αἰδῶς cf. notes on 6 and 200.—"Αἰδῶς hic clementia, ut ἀναιδεία crudelitas *Herc. Fur.* 165." Elm., who qu. at length in his Appendix Antipho pp. 618, 619.

461. μὴ ἐπαιτιῶ, do not blame us. The meaning of the two following lines is, We shall not be altogether gainers: therefore (it is implied) we ought not to be blamed for selfishness.—But observe that Pfl. takes μὴ ἐπαιτιῶ to mean μὴ αἰτία περιβάλλης, "Do not ask what we cannot grant without disgrace."

464. ἀμήχανα, helpless, involving a dead-lock. The word is harped on again in 472, 487, 492, 495.—ἀλλὰ, for δέ.

465. It is odd that Eurystheus of Mycenae should be called ἀναξ, without qualifying epithet, by Demophon of Athens. But Elm. qu. a similar case in *Herc. Fur.* 589, συμμάχους ἀναξ ἔχει.

466. τί πλέον ἐστὶν ἐμοί; = "What advantage is it to me?" πλέον ἔχειν, "to have an advantage;" πλεονεκτεῖν, "to be in the habit of having an advantage," and so = "to be avaricious." Cf. *Antig.* 268, ὅτ' οὐδὲν ἦν ἐρευνῶσι πλέον: "when we got no advantage by our enquiries."

468. δεινὸν, here = "dangerous;" but the meaning "*strange*" is generally contained in δεινόν: cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 39, τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινόν = "is a strangely powerful tie;" and such phrases as δεινὸν τὸ τίπτειν and οἱ δεινοὶ λέγειν.

469. τε, καὶ = "quum, tum." Cf. Soph. *Antig.* 181, κάκιστος εἶναι νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι δοκεῖ, = "not only now...but formerly."—πατρὸς, object-ive genitive.

470. For λύμης, see N.—προσκοπεῖν = "look to, weigh well."

471. καίριος in its common sense of seasonable, cf. *tempestivus*: but notice Aesch. *Ag.* 1343, καιρία πληγὴ, a critical, that is, a mortal, wound.

473. Some think that Demophon here finally left the stage. But as most authorities give to Demophon the speech 567—573, it is probable that D. remained till 573. See N. on 567.

474. The names Macaria and Copreus do not occur in the play: but were by the Grammarians imported into the Index personarum. Here in Elm. and in B. is to be found an account of Macaria qu. from Pausanias I. c. 32.—θράσος is here the reverse of αἰδώς as used in 43, and of τὸ σωφρονεῖν.—ἐξόδοις, "on the ground of my coming out." See 660, 775, 789. [So Pfl. and B. after Elm. See Pfl. for examples of this causal dative.]—μοι is governed by προσθήτε, to *attribute*.

476, 7. τὸ σωφρ. = "discretion." Observe that the two nouns, forming one idea, take κάλλιστον in the singular.—Cf. Soph. *Aj.* 293, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει.—ἥσυχον, feminine. It is always of two terminations only.

478. Notice Ἰδλεως, vocative.

479. If πρεσβεῖν = "to represent," "negotiate for," then γένους will express relation: = "with reference to the family." If it = "to take the lead of," then the genit. will be the same as after verbs implying rule, supremacy over, etc. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 58 b. For πρεσβεῖν = "to be the older," cf. 45, ἀδελφοί θ' οἷσι πρεσβεύει γένος.

480. With ἀλλὰ supply ὅμως ἐξηλθον.—ἀλλ' εἰμὶ γὰρ is for ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰμὶ, to suit the metre. Elm.—πρόσφορος, fitting, i.e., for the post,

i.e., *πρεσβεύειν*. Cf. *Eum.* 207, *πρόσφορον μολεῖν*, *Pind. Ol.* 9, *Epid.* 3 *πρόσφορος ἀναγείσθαι*. [But *Pfl.* with *πρόσφορος* would supply *τοῖς πράγμασιν*. He observes “videlicet *mascula virgo*.”]

481, 2. *κάμαυτῆς*=οὐ μόνον περὶ τούτων, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ἐμαυτῆς. *Elm.*—ἐπὶ=“in addition to, *over* and *above*.”

482, 3. *μὴ δάκνει*. The indicative denotes a belief that the fear is well grounded. *Μὴ* with indic. in indirect question is in fact a use transferred from the direct question. *Μὴ* in such cases = *num.* Cf. *Soph. Antig.* 1253, *εἰσόμεσθα μὴ τι καλύπτει*. *Troad.* 176, *ἐπακουσόμενα μὴ με κτείνειν δόξα κέιται*. See examples in L. and Sc. *μὴ*, C. II. 2.—*προσκέλεμενον*, “added.” See L. and Sc. III. 2.

484. οὐ νεωστὶ δὴ=not lately *chiefly*, or *only*.

486, 7. *προχωρεῖ* is found in *bad* sense in *Phoen.* 1266, *Elm.*—*πάλιν αὖθις*=“*rursus iterum*.”

488, 9. ᾧδους is contr. fr. *δοιδούς*.—*μόσχον* is often for any young animal.

490. *σημαίνειν...κελεύειν*. There are different ways of explaining the construction. (1) *κελεύειν* as epexegetical of *σημαίνειν*, where *Eur.* might have written *κελεύοντας*. (2) *κελεύειν* may be simply superfluous, *Pfl.*; who aptly qu. *Ar. Nubes*, 331, 334, where *βόσκουσι* occurs twice; also *Thesm.* 498, 501, repetition of *εἶρηκε*. (3) *Elm.* takes *σημαίνειν* with *ταῦρον*, *κελεύειν* with *παρθένον*; translating “ait non taurum significare sed puellam mactari jubere.” [(4) *Elm.* also thinks that possibly while the subject of *σ.* is ᾧδους, the subject of *κ.* is Demophon himself. (5) He qu. *Rhesus* 880, ὑμᾶς χρεὼν Πριάμῳ...σημῆναι νεκροὺς θάπτειν *κελεύειν*.—Possibly the two verbs should be taken together in the present passage also: “he says that the soothsayers declare that they bid you.”]

492. *ἀμηχανεῖν* here takes a cognate accusative, or accusative of respect: elsewhere, we also find *ἀμηχ.* *περί τινος*, or with the dative; as in *Soph. Aj.* 1113, *θεσφάτοις ἀμηχανῶ*=“on the ground of.”

494. =“not in so many words, but it comes to this.” *Elm.* qu. *Phoen.* 161, ὁρῶ δὴτ’ οὐ σαφῶς, ὁρῶ δέ πως.

495. See N.—“Unless we shall contrive a way out of this difficulty (*τι*) in some way” (adverbial use).

496, 7. *βούλεται* where we expected *βούλεσθαι*. There is a zeugma: *λέγει* is used with *εὐρίσκειν* in the sense of “he bids;” and with *βούλεται* as “he says” (*oratio recta*).

498. See N.—Tr. with P., “Is it on these terms that we depend

for safety?" [Elm. would tr. ἐχόμεσθα *haeremus*: "In this pass, are we prevented from being saved?" For this he qu. Thuc. I. 25, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἵχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρόν. But, as Pfl. observes, εἵχοντο hardly=*haerebant* in that passage.]—καὶ ἐχ.= "do we *indeed* depend:" cf. L. and Sc. καὶ, B. II. 1.

500. ἔτι="do not *as yet*." Take νῦν ἔτι together, not μὴ ἔτι: cf. 538, and Aesch. Ag. 818, νῦν ἔτ' εὖσημος πόλις.

501, 2. αὐτὴ= *ultra*. With ἐτοιμὴ supply εἰμί; which is very often omitted with this adjective. Cf. Soph. Oed. Tyr. 91, ἔτοιμος εἰπεῖν.—παρίστασθαι="put myself by the side of, and so, submit to:" so in Demosth. 597, ult., παραστήναι τῷ πολέμῳ. But in 564 of this play, παρεστάναι=*adesse*; and so in 590.

504. See N.—Cf. 986, 991, νεῖκος, and δυσμένειαν ἡράμην.

505, 6. "Shall I, though I have the opportunity of securing the safety of all, flee so as to escape death?" Pfl. qu. Hdt. VII. 194, Δαρεῖον διαφνγὼν μὴ ἀπολέσθαι.—παρόν is nom. or acc. absolute.

508—510. Does she mean "It were ridiculous, that, while we give way to lamentations as suppliants (which is bad enough in itself) we should also make an exhibition of our cowardice?"—With κακοῖς supply ὄντας, not εἶναι. The latter would mean "should *appear* to be cowards."

510. For ποῦ, see note on 369.—ἐν χρηστοῖς πρέπει, "are thought fitting amongst good people;" or, possibly, "are seen amongst good actions."

511. οἶμαι here and in 968 is ironical: not so in 670.—ἀ μὴ τύχοι ποτε: this prayer is always inserted *before* the mention of the ill-omened word. See 714.

512. χείρας εἰς. The transposition is for the sake of the metre.

514. μὴδὲν ἥσσον, i.e., than in the present case.

515. ἀλητεύσω may be either future indic., or deliberative subjunctive. Elm.

516. δῆ="look here, lo!" δῆτα is an emphatic form of δῆ. [But P. translates εἰδὲν δῆ, "if, as doubtless they will."]

517, 8. "Why do you ask us to risk our lives for you, while you cling to life yourselves?"

519, 520. For προσωφ. cf. 330, 681.—μέντοι is thus often used in strong protestations. See L. and Sc. μὲν, B. 4. b.

522, 3. τῇδε="in this way" (ὁδῶ)="with such a hope."—προὔδοσαν, frequentative.—With κόρην supply ἐμέ.

526. ἀναξίαν, supply τούτων τυχεῖν. Here, and in Soph. *Antig.* 694, ἀναξία = “undeserving of evil.”

527. ἥτις, as in 409, implies a reason; “such as to be.”

528. ὅπου = ἐκεῖσε ὅπου.

529. See N.—Note that the reading in the text is a cretic reading. —κατάρχεσθαι, cf. 601, and *Iphig. T.* 40, refers to the beginning of a sacrifice, when the lock or tuft of hair was cut from a victim's forehead. It naturally takes genitive of the victim; and, in *Alc.* 74, dative of the instrument; κατάρξωμαι ξίφει.

530, 1. πάρα = πάρεστι.—Cf. *Andr.* 357, ἐκόντες οὐκ ἄκοντες, Pfl. —ἐξαγγέλλομαι, = “I proclaim,” implies “I promise.” Cf. *Ion*, 1605, εὐδαίμον' ὑμῖν πότμον ἐξαγγέλλομαι, qu. by P.

533. For μὴ = “in the event of,” cf. 283, 328. See 518.—For εὖρημα, Pfl. qu. *Med.* 553.

Compare with this speech of Macaria, that of Polyxena in *Hec.* 242, of Iphigeneia in *Iph. Aul.* 1368, and of Praxithea, in *Erechtheus*, *Frag.* Elm.—And yet they say that Euripides was a misogynist.

535. φεῦ, cf. 552, of admiration. So in *Ar. Aves*, 1724, φεῦ φεῦ τῆς ὥρας, τοῦ κάλλους.

536. πάρος, here a preposition, = πρὸ = ἀντὶ in 580 = πάροιθεν in 583. πάρος in this sense follows the word which it governs. See Index.

538. μᾶλλον is used with γενναίους instead of the comparative adjective.—For ἔτι, cf. note on 500. P. takes it here as “beyond the present example.” B. takes μᾶλλον ἔτι together. But why not = “hereafter”?

541. See N.—Ἡρακλῆος, the epic genitive, does not elsewhere occur in Tragedy. It may be taken as genitive in apposition with, and explanatory of, ἐκείνου, and also as dependent on φρενός.—οὐκ αἰσχύνομαι, alluding to the request of Macaria in 474.—For αἰσχ. and dat. of cause, cf. *Herc.* 1160, αἰσχύνομαι τοῖς δεδραμένοις.

542. τῇ τύχῃ = “at the mischance which makes such words necessary.”

546. πάλος = “the lot as shaken from a helmet.” κλήρος is the more common word in Tragedy. But cf. *Ion*, 416, οὗς ἐκλήρωσεν πάλος, and Soph. *Antig.* 275.

548. χάρις, there is no boon, no favour conferred: see note on 334. Μὴ λέξης: μὴ with subj. aorist makes a request for the moment. ὅρα, or some such word, can always be supplied. Cf. 558, and 654.

549. With ἐνδέχεσθε supply either με, or αὐτό, or μι.

554, 5. ὑπερφέρεις τόλμαν τόλμῃ. The genitive of comparison is naturally the usual construction with ὑπερφέρειν, as in Ar. *Equit.* 584. Probably the accusative can be explained thus:—ὑπερφέρειν here=“you exalt, you carry to excess, you *τοῦ ὑπὲρ* one act of boldness by another.” [So B. from Matth. But Elm. has such searchings of heart on the subject, that he would resort to emendation. See Pflugk’s note.] ὑπερέχειν and ὑπερβάλλεσθαι are also found with an acc. in place of the usual genitive.

558. Iolaus had just said: “I do not bid you die; I only say that by your death you aid your kin.” Macaria replies, “Σοφῶς κελεύεις: by so saying, you practically do bid me, and act wisely in so bidding me.” Elm., however, tr. σοφῶς “*cautiously*,” in the sense that ‘Your command is so carefully worded that you escape participation in the guilt of my blood.’—For μὴ τρέσης cf. note on 548.—μίασμα, so usually of the stain of murder. Cf. Aesch. *Suppl.* 265, αἱμάτων μ., and *Hippol.* 35.

559. θάνω, jussive, *let me die*. As Elm. observes, the plural subjunctive is more common in this sense. He qu. *Hippol.* 567, αὐδὴν τῶν ἔσωθεν ἐκμάθω, and 1354, ἀπειρηκὸς σῶμ’ ἀναπαύσω.—ἐλευθέρως=“of my own free-will.” P. [or, “as becomes a free woman.” Elm.].

560, 1. ἐνθανεῖν, to die *in*, i. e., *by*.—θέλω here=βούλομαι, cf. 13, 134, 200 and Index.—πέπλοις, a woman’s garment, answering to the man’s ἱμάτιον or outer garment.—παρών=“be present and.”

562. γε simply emphasises the dreadful word σφαγή.—τὸ δεινόν, the strange and dreadful end, or deed. Cf. *Med.* 393, τόλμῃς δ’ εἶμι πρὸς τὸ κατερόν.

563, 4. Observe that εἴπερ in Attic is only used when the truth of the supposition is assumed. But in Homer, εἴπερ=καὶ εἰ=“even though.” Cf. *Il.* VII. 117, εἴπερ ἀδελῆς τ’ ἐστὶ...ἀκόρητος. *Odys.* I. 167, εἴπερ τις φῆσιν ἐλεύσεσθαι.—With οὐπερ, supply πεφύκναι.—For παρυστάναι cf. note on 502.

565. δὲ emphasises τοῦδε, and not σύ. See note on 257.—With ἀλλὰ, “*then*,” supply εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ὁρᾶν θέλεις. [Elm., who gives many examples of this use of ἀλλὰ].—τοῦδε χρῆζε=“ask of Demophon.”

567. See N.

568. κοσμέω is used specially of dressing *women*; in 725, of armour: in *Troad.* 1147, of paying honours to a νέκυσ, and in *Soph. Antig.* 396, τάφον κοσμοῦσα.

570. *τλημον*. here = "boldest, most stout-hearted:" so *Elm.*, who qu. from *Hec.* 562, how *Polyxena* *ἐλεξε πάντων τλημονέστατον λόγον*. In *Soph. El.* 439, *τλ. γυνή* seems to bear the (bad) sense of "bold." In any case, the underlying idea is *endurance*.

572, 3. The accusative after *προσειπεῖν*, which is to be supplied from the following line: or, the acc. of respect.—Exit *Demophon* finally.

575, 6. Take *τοιούσδε ὥσπερ σὺ* together, and tr.: "Teach them *to be* such as you are, wise in all." [So *Pfl.*, who qu. many instances. And so *B.* But see *Elm.*].—For the idea in *μηδὲν μᾶλλον*, cf. *Med.* 295, *χρὴ δ' οὐποθ' ὅστις ἀρτίφρων πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ παῖδας περισσως ἐκδιδάσκεισθαι σοφούς*. *Pfl.* We, on the other hand, have the proverb about A little learning.—*ἀρκέσουσι* = "it will suffice them:" cf. 323, 827.

577. Tr. "Try to save them from death (so that they do not die)." [But *Elm.* has a comma after *σῶσαι*: in which case, tr. "And do not be eager to die."]

578. Tr. "For thee we are as thy children: *by* thine hands have we been reared."

580. At the end of this line, the following contrasted thought was left to suggest itself to *Iolaus*:—So do you, for your part, offer *your old age*, and *live* for them.

581. *ὁμιλία* here and in *Æsch. Eum.* 57 = "assembly:" but its more usual meaning is, a being together, intercourse. Cf. *Prom.* 39, *τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἢ θ' ὁμιλία*, and *Soph. Philoct.* 70.

582, 3. With *γένοιτο* supply *τοσαῦτα*, or *πάντα*.—With *πάροιθεν*, cf. note on 536.—*σφαγῆσεται*. The same future passive is found in *Androm.* 315.—For *καρδία*, *κάρα* would be more usual: *σφάζειν* strictly refers to the *throat*.

584. *ἔσω δόμων*. Cf. *Æsch. Theb.* 232. We should have expected *ἐνδον*, for there does not seem to be implied any idea of *motion to* the house. *P.* refers to *Hippol.* 2, *οὐράνου τ' ἔσω*, and *Eur. Suppl.* 1197, *ἐστὶν...εἴσω δόμων*. For the genitive with *ἐνδον*, and with other adverbs of place and time, cf. *Madvig, Gl. Synt.* § 50. b.

588, 9. *τὴν σώπειραν* depends on *θάψαι*.—Bury, that is, *in her own land*.—With *κάλλιστα*, supply *θάψαι*.

590. For *παρέστην* see note on 502.—*προῦθανον*, *in behalf of*: so in *Alc.* 383 and 684, *οἱ προθνήσκοντες σέθεν, παίδων προθνήσκειν πατέρας*. Cf. *Alc.* 682, *ὑπερθνήσκειν σέθεν*. But observe that in *Thuc.* 11. 52, *προθνήσκειν* = "to die *before*."

591. *κειμήλια* = "treasures;" cf. *Soph. El.* 438.—*Iphigeneia* in *Aulis*, 1398, makes a similar remark: *ταῦτα γὰρ μνημεῖά μου Διὰ μακροῦ, καὶ παῖδες οὗτοι καὶ γάμοι καὶ δόξ' ἐμή.*

593. *γε* always emphasises the preceding word. Distinguish therefore *γε μέντοι* (here, and in 637) from *μέντοι γε*.

594, 5. *μερίμνας* = "*cares.*"—*οἱ θ.* = "those just about to die." *P.*—*τις* = "one," *Fr.* "*on,*" *Ger.* "*man.*" Cf. 827, 866.—*ῥποι* is used with *τρέπειν*, and not *ῥπου*; as in Latin *quo me vertam*, not *qua*. *Elm.*

596. Exit *Macaria* finally. The first five lines in the next speech are addressed to her retreating figure.

597. Of *ἐκτρέπειν* *L.* and *Sc.* give no other instance.

598. Take *πολὺ* with *τιμιωτάτη*.

600. *χαίρε*, which is used both at beginnings and at ends of interviews, here = "vale," and in 630 = "salve."—*δυσφημεῖν* is here transitive: but has often the simply neuter sense of speaking in an ill-omened manner.—With *γὰρ* supply some such thought as follows: "*Farewell!* (I use the word, though it is ill-applied) *for, &c.*"

601. For *κατήρκεται* "has been devoted, *initiatum est,*" see note on 629. Observe the *passive* use of the deponent. [*Elm.* in a long note suggests that the reading might be *ἡ κατήρκεται*, used actively: but in that case *σῶμα* would be in the genitive. In his note in his Appendix, he gives a list of passages in which *ἐργασται*, another deponent, is used (1) in active, (2) in passive, (3) doubtful].

602. *οἰχόμεσθα* = "I am fainting, or dying:" cf. 636. It is a common use of the word.

603, 4. *ἐρείδω* is here used in the sense of making one thing lean upon another.—*αὐτοῦ* = "here."

605, 6. He speaks of the future as past, because it is already decided on.—For *οὔτε...τε*, *Pfl. qu. Troad.* 487, and other passages.—*οὐ βιώσιμον* = "it is impossible to live:" cf. *Soph. Antig.* 566, *τί γὰρ μόνῃ μοι τῇσδ' ἄτερ βιώσιμον*;

607. *ἄτη*, here = "mischief, destruction." See *L.* and *Sc.* It is a word that should only be used in Tragedy.—*συμφορὰ*, noun, fem. sing.—Let the beginner compare with this, and translate, *Medea* 54, *χρηστοῖσι δούλοισι συμφορὰ τὰ δεσποτῶν κακῶς πίνοντα καὶ φρενῶν ἀνθᾶπτεται*.

608. For map of the metre of this chorus, which is chiefly dactylic, see *Pfl.*—The Strophe here, like the moral of a fable, consists of very obvious general reflections; written, like some leading articles, to help those to think who cannot think for themselves.—The second *οὐ* in this

line is for οὔτε, as in 616. Tr. "Without the gods, I say that no man becomes prosperous, none afflicted in lot." Negative clauses often thus stand, following one another without any connecting particle. Cf. v. 615'.

610. For βεβᾶναι cf. *Iliad* xvii. 359, βεβᾶμεν. For the expression compare Soph. *El.* 1093, μοῖρα οὐκ ἐν ἐσθλᾷ βεβῶσαν. Elm.

612. διώκει="hurries, properat:" intransitive. [Pfl. from Musgr. who qu.] *Herc. F.* 1081, φύγα διώκετε.—For the sentiment, which is not uncommon in any language, Elm. qu. Aesch. *Prom.* 275, πλανωμένη πρὸς ἄλλοι' ἄλλον πημονή προσίζειν, and *Orest.* 979, ἕτερα δ' ἕτερος ἀμείβεται πήματα.

613. ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν=ὑψοθεν, Pfl.=“from on high.” [But P. refers to 939].—Cf. Luc. *Evangel.* i. 52, καθεῖλε δυναστὰς ἀπὸ θρόνων, καὶ ὑψωσε ταπεινοὺς.—ᾤκισε β., frequentative: “brings to low estate.”

614. For ἀλήταν see N.

615. μόρσιμα alludes to μοῖρα in 612. It is a Homeric word.—ἀπώσεται=“thrust them away from himself.”

617. ὁ πρόθυμος=ὁ βουλόμενος ἀπώσασθαι.

618. μὴ προπίτνων=“erecto corpore atque animo.” Iolaus was lying on the ground.—τὰ θεῶν, “the things sent by or from the gods.” Cf. *Phoen.* 382, δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν.—[See N.]

620. φροντίδα=“in your mind, or thoughts.”—ὑπεραλγεῖν is intransitive, and takes genitive of the person, as in *Hēr.* 260, κἀγὼ τῇσδ' ὑπεραλγῶ.

621, 2. εὐδόκιμον is emphatic. Note that πρό τ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ γᾶς=πρὸ ἀδελφῶν τε καὶ πρὸ γᾶς. Cf. Aesch. *Theb.* 30, ἀλλ' ἔς τε ἐπάλξεις καὶ πύλας: Thuc. iv. 8, ἄνευ τε ναυμαχίας καὶ κινδύνου: *Hēr.* 1158; and in Herodotus, ἄνευ τε δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης. Elm.—μελέα=“unhappy, to be pitied:” but observe that the Homeric use is different; as in *Iliad* xxiii. 795, οὐ μελέος εἰρήσεται αἶνος=“in vain, useless.”

625. “The path of virtue leads through labours.” Cf. Hesiod *Op.* 289, τῆς θ' ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα.

627. σέβεις=“you reverence.” With μετέχω, supply τῆς δόξης: “I share that opinion with you.” Cf. 8.—Cf. Balaam in Numbers xxiii. 10, Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

630. One of the servants of Hyllus (an elder son of Heracles, who has been searching elsewhere for an asylum for the family, cf. 45, 46) enters to say that Hyllus is at hand with an army. These tidings, though not expressly told him, it is clear from 659 that Iolaus has gathered

from the answers in 637 and 639. Iolaus had fallen to the ground, 602; and had been covered with wraps, 604: he is therefore not at first seen by the *θεράπων*.

630, 1. For *χαίρετ'*, see note on 600.—*ἀποστατεῖ* is to be taken with each nominative separately.—*ἔδρα*, here = “a seat;” but, often, the act of sitting.

632. Tr. “I am here—with poor presence as is mine.” The *γε* emphasises *οἷα δὴ*; but P. takes it with *ἐμοῦ*. Cf. *ἡ δὴ προβάτων εὐδαιμονία*, = “so far as happiness belongs to cattle.” Xen. *Cyn.* VIII. 2. 14.

633. *τί χρέημα* is strictly an accusative of respect = “Why?” Cf. 646, 709. But often = “What?” Cf. Aesch. *Choeph.* 885, *τί δ' ἐστὶ χρέημα*;

634. *οἰκεῖος* = personal and private; as opposed to *κοινός*. Cf. 146, 419.—*συνειχόμεν* = “was constrained, oppressed:” and in this sense is only in the passive. Cf. Aesch. *P. V.* 655, *τοιούσδε ὀνείρασι συνειχόμεν*.

635. The change of tense has not so much emphasis here as in 654.

636. *ἔσμέν*. The plural is used of one man, as in 602.—*ἐρρώμεθα* = “have strength;” and is mostly thus used in pf. pass. with present sense.

637. Cf. note on 593.

639. For *πενέστης*, a “serf” (i.e. a *servus*: *servus*), one who *πένεται* (cf. *πόνος*), see L. and Sc., and cf. Pfl. for learned references. “The descendants of the old Pelasgo-Argive inhabitants of Thessaly, paying portion of the produce as rent.” P.—Cf. Theoc. 16. 35, *ἄρμαλιγν ἔμμηνον ἐμετρήσαντο πενέσται*.

640. See N. for cretic ending.—This line apostrophises Hyllus, and is not addressed to the *θεράπων*.—*βλάβης* = “from hurt.”—*ἄρα* is probably, judging from the reply in the following line, here used in its ordinary sense of *num*; but the passage will bear the use of *ἄρα* as an interjection, for which see exx. in L. and Sc. 1. 5.—*νῶν* = “to Alcmena and to myself.”

641. *καὶ πρὸς γ'*, (adverb) = “and, besides,” (implying, I don't understand your alarm): cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 73, *ἡ μὲν κελεύσω κάπιθωύξω γε πρὸς*.—With *τὰ νῦν τάδε*, cf. *Herc. F.* 246 = “at the present time.” Pfl.—The accusatives may be accounted for as an accusative of duration of time, followed by an accusative of respect. Both define and limit the scope of the verb: lit. ‘you are fortunate as to present circumstances, as to these matters’ = “you are fortunate at present in this.”

644, 5. *ᾠδίνουσα* is only used in the present.—*τῆκομαι*, intransitive, takes an accusative of respect, as in Eur. *El.* 207, *ψυχὰν τακομένα*.—For *εἰ* with future indicative after verbs expressing emotion, cf. L. and Sc. *εἰ*, B. III. and IV.—As verbs of fearing may be followed by an indirect question introduced by *εἰ*, *ὅποι*, *ὅπως*, etc., the idea of *anxiety* implied in *ψυχὴν ἐτήκου* admits of a similar construction. For the general law, cf. Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses*, § 46, N. 6. c.—The best explanation of these difficult lines seems to be the following, in which Elm. and Pfl. agree:—*οἱ ἄφ.* = Hyllus, and the other elder sons of Heracles: *νόστος* = the *arrival* of Hyllus at Marathon [*adventum*: not, *reditum in patriam*, as B. thinks]. The genitive *τῶν ἄφ.* can either be taken with *ᾠδίνουσα*, as if *περὶ* were understood (Elm.); or as directly depending on *νόστος* (Pfl.).

646. *ἄντῃ* is generally a battle cry, as *βοῇ* is a cry of suppliants, or a cry to the rescue. Cf. Aesch. *Persae* 395, *σάλπιγξ δ' ἄντῃ πάντ' ἐκείν' ἐπέφλεγεν*.

649. *τοσόνδε*. With this word Alcmena turns from Iolaus to the other, and assumes an air of bravado, thinking him another emissary of Eurystheus.

651, 2. This is one of the seven lines in Euripides which begin with *ἦτοι ἄρα*. Elm.—*ἔτι* = “any longer.”

653. *ἀγωνίζομαι*, which here = “to fight with,” and takes the dative *incommodi*, is in 795, and in Eur. *Suppl.* 637, used absolutely: but, more generally, it means to fight for a prize, and takes *περὶ*, or accus. cogn.

654. “Keep a good heart, cease trembling.” Cf. 548.—*οὐκ' Ἀργόθεν* avoids a cretic ending, being practically one word.—*κήρυξ*, a herald, not *the* herald.

657. *σε*. Accusative because the idea is, You are the *object* of my thoughts. For the elliptical use of the accus. cf. Ar. *Ach.* 345, *μή μοι πρόφασιν*, and Ar. *Av.* 273, *οὗτος ᾧ σε τοι*, and Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 32.—Elm. explains *σε* in the present passage by supplying the definite word *καλῶν*, while Matth. supplies *ἐβόησα* from *βοῇν ἔστησας* in the previous line. Cf. Soph. *Antig.* 441, *σε δὴ, σε τὴν νεύουσιν ἐς πέδον καρά, φῆς, ἡ καταρνεῖ*. The beginner will beware of taking *σε* with *βαίης*.—*ὅπως* here as a final conjunction, taking the optative after past tenses, = *ut*. Cf. L. and Sc. B. I. b. Be careful to distinguish between the use of *ὅπως* in *true Final* clauses (with the subj. and opt.; very rarely the indic. which is never found with most of the final conjunctions), and the

use (1) with secondary tenses of the indicative to express an unfulfilled condition; and (2) with the future indic. after verbs of striving, etc.—*πρόσθε* is here a preposition, not an adverb; cf. 686 and Aesch. *Pers.* 447, *πρόσθε Σαλαμῖνος τόπων*.—Take *ναοῦ τοῦδε* together, and *πέλας* as an adverb. [Elm., Herm., Matth.]

658. *ᾔσμεν* (see N.) = “I knew not that: who then is this?”

659. See note on 630. He refers to Hyllus.

660. Is addressed to the *θεράπων*: Thou too share in my greeting on the ground of these thy tidings.

661. Take both *τί* and *ποῦ* with *ἄπεςτι*. [B., Matth., Pfl. and see exx. in Pfl.] Tr. “Why, since his foot has reached this land, is he absent now? and where?”

662. *εἶργω* usually takes *μὴ*, as in 963, *εἶργει μὴ θανεῖν*. But cf. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 129, *εἶργε τοῦτ' ἐξειδέναι*.

663. *δεῦρο* is for *ἐνθάδε*, as if *φανέντα* implied motion.

664. *καθίζει* is used causally, as in Thuc. IV. 90, and VI. 66, *καθίζειν τὸ στράτευμα*, to encamp the army.—*τάσσεται* (cf. 676, *τάσσειν*) middle voice, used of the general, “he is forming for himself,” or “he is getting formed.” P.—So in Thuc. II. 90, *ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς*. But its common use in Thuc. in the middle is, To fall in, in order of battle. Cf. I. 48, IV. 11.

665, 6. She means, Then there is nothing more that interests me personally, in such details as these.—*ἡμῶν* = “my task, not yours.”

668. Cf. 674, and Aesch. *Pers.* 334, *πόσον τι πλῆθος ἦν νεῶν*; “About how many?”

669. *ἄλλον* (= *ἄλλως*) = “I cannot tell you the number in any other way.” See N.

671. Tr. “And lo he is posted as the left wing:” that is, he and his forces form the left wing: nominative in apposition. [But Elm. would supply *κατά*.—P. explains it as cognate accusative, like *σῆναι στάσιν*, and qu.] Eur. *Suppl.* 657, *τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ δεξιὸν τεταγμένους κέρας*.—Observe that *λαῖος* (= *laevus*) is not found in Attic prose, and is never used in any but the literal sense of “left:” cf. 728. But we have had *σκαῖος*, above, metaphorically: and we find it so in prose authors also.

673. See N.—Tr. “And lo, the victims have been brought forward.”—[*καὶ δὴ = ἤδη*. *παράγειν* = in medium adducere]. Cf. Xen. *de Republ. Laced.* XIII. 8, *ὁρώτων ἤδη τῶν πολεμίων, σφαγιάζεσθαι*. Pfl.

674. *ἄπωθεν = ἀποθεν*, = (strictly) “from afar,” as in Soph. *Antig.* 1206, *φωγῆς ἀπωθεν κλύει τις*: but here = “how far off.”

675. ὥστε with the infinitive gives the distance as a general term : with the indicative, it would refer only to this particular case. Pfl. qu. *Hel.* 1283, ὥστε σ' ἐς πάτραν ἐλθεῖν. Compare also *Hel.* 1269, ὥστ' ἐξορᾶσθαι ῥόθια χερσόθεν μόλις.—ἐξορᾶσθαι = "seen from far:" as we gather from 677. See also the passage last qu.

676. For τάσσοντα see note on 664.—Look out the inflexions of στίχας.

677. εἰκάζω = (1) "to make like to," (2) "to compare with," (3) as here, "to conjecture."

678. Cf. *Soph. Oed. Col.* 1366, where τὸ σὸν μέρος, = "quod ad te attinet", σοῦ ἔνεκα.

680. φροντίζω is mostly used with the negative, as in *Bacch.* 637, Πενθέως οὐ φροντίσας.

681. ὥς ἔοικμεν, cf. note on 421, = "ut videmur," or, "ut nos decet." ὥς ἔοικας is often used in the same sense. Elm.—ὠφέλειν, in the sense of *prodesse*, to *benefit*, does not often take, as here, the dative; but the accusative, like *juvare*, as in *Aesch. Prom.* 507, μή νυν βροτοὺς μὲν ὠφέλει.

682. For ἦν cf. note on 416.—μῶρον implies that the idea of so old a man being able to help his friends, is foolish.—Elm. qu. *Herc. F.* 585, πρὸς σοῦ μὲν, ὦ παῖ, τοῖς φίλοις εἶναι φίλον. So the genitive in Latin, *Est viri boni*. See L. and Sc. πρὸς, A. IV. πρὸς σοῦ = "proceeding from, or connected with, your character," and so, "like you." Cf. *Soph. Ajax* 581, οὐ πρὸς λατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν ἐπ' ὁδὸς πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι. Cf. *Madv. Gk. Synt.* § 77. 3. b.

683. Supply, ἥκιστα πρὸς ἐμοῦ ἐστίν.—For μετασχεῖν, see note on 8.—Notice that this is an affirmative sentence. Pfl. notes at length that γὰρ is only used in affirm. sentences.

684. Cf. *Aesch. Theb.* 396—8, κόσμον μὲν ἀνδρὸς οὕτιν' ἂν τρέσαιμ' ἐγώ. P.

685. From θείνω: cf. 271.

686. πρόσθεν here is adverb of time = "previously, first." Cf. *παροιθεν* in Index.—The character of the dialogue between these two, the "chaff" of the one, and the tottering efforts of the other to arm himself, have an element of comedy, which is not found in the earlier dramatists. P. therefore thinks that the *Heracleidae* was probably the fourth play in a tetralogy, played latest in the day, in the place of the usual Satyric drama (such as is the *Cyclops*); and so partly designed to create laughter.—At any rate, since in this play Euripides

had departed from custom by writing with a view to an existing political crisis, he was probably the less careful to maintain continuously that orthodox tragic tone, to which he was at no time so faithful as were his predecessors. [See the ludicrous features of the *Bacchae*.] His mind is throughout turned rather to political allusion than to dramatic precedent.

687. Cf. *Rhes.* 335, φόβος γένοιτ' ἂν πολεμίοις ὀφθεῖς μόνον. P.

688. For ὦ τᾶν, "good master," cf. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 1145. In these two places the phrase is put into the mouth of a θεράπων. It usually denotes, in the few passages in Tragedy in which it occurs, familiar and friendly remonstrance. It is common enough in the conversations in Plato and Aristophanes. For tragic Iambics it should be avoided as too colloquial.

689. Tr. "Yet at any rate I am prepared to fight (future) with as many in number (acc. of respect) as before."—Cf. *Ion*, 1235, ἀλλ' οὖν λεγόμενά γε. [Elm. See also Pfl. for this phrase.] Cf. *Thuc.* i. 143, οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχούμεθα, and *Soph. Antig.* 84.

690. Tr. "Slight is the weight which you thus throw into the scale for your friends."—Cf. *Aesch. Pers.* 437, ὡς τοῖσδε καὶ εἰς ἀντισηκῶσαι βοπή. Pfl.—But notice *Eur. El.* 1274, Λυκαίου πλησίον θηκώματος = "enclosure."—τὸ σὸν is not here necessarily contemptuous, but means, the weight *consisting of you*.

691. ὀρᾶν is probably to be taken with παρεσκ.; but L. and Sc., art. ἐρύκω, take ἔρυκε ὀρᾶν together, as "Hinder me *from* doing."

693. Tr. "On the understanding that I shall not stay behind, you may talk on, what you will." πάρα = πάρεστι. τᾶλλα = "cetera." ὡς μὴ μενοῦντα is accusative absolute.—"Genitivus Absolutus ipsam rem, Acc. Absolutus alicujus de ea sententiam exprimit," Elm., who qu. (amongst other passages) *Ion*, 965, ὡς τὸν θεὸν σώσοντα τὸν γ' αὐτοῦ γονόν.—"Modo teneas me non mansuram." Pfl.—It is possible that he would have said ὡς μὴ μενοῦντος, but used the accusative, through the attraction of μὴ μ' ἔρυκε in his last remark. So Reiske in Elm.—See L. and Sc. ὡς, C. i. 3. For the acc. absolute with ὡς, cf. *Madvig, Gk. Synt.* § 182, and *Goodwin, Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 110. 2, N. i.

[Elm. in note in Appendix on 693, gives (1) a list of supposed elisions of ι in the dative singular, and would emend in each case, (2) a list of transitions from genitive or dative to the accusative, which transition mostly occurs in participles: e.g., *Aesch. Agam.* 1610, καλὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ καθαγεῖν ἐμοὶ ἰδόντα τοῦτον. *Soph. El.* 479, ὕπεστί

μοι θράσος, κλύουσαν. *Med.* 814, σοὶ δὲ συγγνώμη λέγειν τάδ' ἐστὶ, μὴ πάσχουσιν.]

695, 6. ἐν δόμοισι τοῖσδε = "in this temple of Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος," as we gather from θεὸς, 697. It is just possible that τοῖσδε may = "belonging to the chorus."—οἷσι refers awkwardly to ὅπλα. For the custom of hanging arms to the walls of temples, cf. *Androm.* 1123, κρεμαστὰ τεύχη πασσάλων καθαρχάσας, and Hor. *Odes* I. 5. 13—16; and III. 26. 3, 4. Nunc arma defunctumque bello barbiton hic paries habebit.—ὅπλα is here used of *suits* of armour. Cf. 699, 720; i.e., it includes the δόρυ. Cf. 727.

697. ἀπαιτέω generally has two accusatives, as in *Hel.* 963, ἀπαιτῶ τὴν ἐμὴν δάμαρτά σε.

699. ὀπλίτης is here used strictly as an adjective: cf. 800.

700, 1. οἰκούρημα, cf. *Hippol.* 787, = "a keeping the house."—γίγνεται = "tends to be."—δειλὰ. The dative states the efficient cause of the action: "remained *through* cowardice." Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 41. Cf. ἀγνοία ἀμαρτάνειν.—The θεράπων here goes into the temple to fetch the armour. Alcmena had either remained on the stage silent since her remark in 665; or had then withdrawn into the temple. In the latter case, the arrival of the θεράπων in quest of armour causes her to reappear and remonstrate with Iolaus in 709.

702, 3. στόρνυσι is not found elsewhere in Eurip. B.—ἡβᾶ = "is in its prime."

704. αἰ is the relative to a neuter cognate accusative, which is implied with πονεῖς.

706. γνωσιμαχεῖν, "to fight one's opinion, and so, to change it," only occurs in one other place in the Attic poets, Ar. *Aves*, 555, κἄν μὲν μὴ φῆ μὴδ' ἐβλήσῃ μὴδ' εὐθὺς γνωσιμαχήσῃ. Three times in Hdt., e.g., VII. 130, γνωσιμαχέοντες καὶ τᾶλλα, καὶ ὅτι χώρην ἄρα εἶχον εὐαιρετόν. The old explanation was, "to know one's own weakness." See Elm.—σὴν ἡλικίαν = "a man so old as you:" ἡλ. is not here used in its common sense of ἡβη.

707. For ἀμήχανα see note on 464.—Tr. "To let alone impossibilities. There is no way in which you shall get your youth back again."

709. See note on 700, 1.—For ἐκτὸς used, as ἔνδον is here, of the mind, cf. Soph. *Ajax*, 640, οὐκετι συντρόφοις ὀργαῖς ἐμπεδος ἀλλ' ἐκτὸς ὀμιλεῖ.

711. For ἀλκή, prowess, valour, strength in war, cf. 761.—For the construction used with μέλειν, cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 1036, θεοῖσιν εἰ δίκης

μέλει, Aesch. *Prom.* 938, ἐμοὶ δ' ἔλασσον Ζηνὸς ἢ μηδὲν μέλει. But the object of care is sometimes put in the nom., as in Eur. *Suppl.* 939, δμῶσιν ἂν μέλοι πόνος : cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 3, σοὶ δὲ χρὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολάς. Cf. 96, 354, 713, 717, of the present play.

712. See N.—Τί δέ, so, in colloquial English, “But, come,” “But, I say.”

713. With παιδὸς supply σου. παισὶ, i.e., to the sons of Heracles who survive.—μελ., Impersonal : for the construction cf. 717, καὶ Ζηνὶ τῶν σῶν...μέλει πόνων.

714. See note on 511. So great was the reluctance of the Greeks to mention by name anything unlucky, that, even after the deprecating parenthesis δ μὴ γένοιτο, he uses a colourless expression, τύχη, instead of Death.—Cf. *Iph. Aul.* 88 and 89, ἀπορία κεχρημένοις, ἀπλοῖα χρώμενοι, Cicero *Ep. ad Div.* XIV. 5, adversis ventis *usi*. Elm. *Med.* 347. Pf.

717, 8. See note on 711.—ἀκούσεται is used passively, like κλύειν, and *audire*.

719. For ὅσιος, cf. Plat. *Euthyphro* 12 D, πρὸς θεῶν ὅσιον καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων δίκαιον. In *Cyclops* 125 occurs ὅσιοι περὶ ξένους, but the idea is one of religion.

721. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, “you have no time to lose,” “oportet te quam primum,” is equivalent to a strong command. It takes the *present* participle always, not the aorist. Cf. *Alc.* 662, φυτεύων παῖδας οὐκέτ' ἂν φθάνοις. *Troad.* 456, οὐκέτ' ἂν φθάνοις ἂν αὔραν ἰστίοις καραδοκῶν. *Iphig. T.* 245, οὐκ' ἂν φθάνοις ἂν εὐπρεπῇ ποιουμένη.—See notes on 415, 1005.—Here the second ἂν belongs to the participle, (= εἰ κρύπτοις. P.) and so virtually makes a conditional sentence : “you could not be too quick in hiding, supposing you did hide.” For οὐκ ἂν φθ., as a summons, cf. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 177 b. R. 6. And for ἂν with the participles cf. Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 42, 3. N. 1.

722. στυγέω, stronger than μισέω, denotes the expression, besides the feeling, of hatred. Cf. Eur. *El.* 1016, ἣν μὲν ἀξίως μισεῖν ἔχῃ, στυγεῖν δίκαιον.

725. For κόσμῳ, see note on 568.—πυκάζομαι=“enwrap, and so protect :” cf. *Rhes.* 90, π. τεύχεσιν δέμας.—τέως=“meanwhile ;” cf. Ar. *Pax* 687, 729.

727. κόμιζε=“carry them :” cf. Soph. *Antig.* 444, κ. σεαυτὸν.—ὀξύη, the tree is used for that which is made from it. Cf. *λωτὸς* 893.

He means, δόρυ.—Eur. has in mind Homer's ἐγχεί' ὀξυόεντι. Theophrastus often mentions the ὀξύη. Elm.—Probably a beech.

728. See note on 671.—The left πῆχυς, or fore-arm, bore the shield; the right hand, the spear. But at present (it seems from 725) Iolaus was not armed.

730. Tr. "Nay, but one must go cautiously, for the omen." It was unlucky to stumble at starting. For an instance of an ὄρνις, cf. *Iph. Aul.* 988.—Tibullus i. 4. 19: O quoties ingressus iter mihi tristia dixi Offensum in porta signa dedisse pedem. B.

731. εἶθε, to express an ordinary wish, takes the optative, cf. 740, εἶθε γένοιτο: but, to express a wish *that cannot be realised*, takes the historical tenses of the indicative. Cf. the use of εἶθ' ὥφελε in *Medea* i. See L. and Sc. εἶθε, A. vii. 2. b. See also Goodwin (*Moods and Tenses*, § 64, esp. note 1, p. 136); who points out the difference between the force of εἶ and ἦσθα (had it been used by assimilation). Here we have not a conditional relative clause—no supposition, but a fact; and so the Indic. is used.

732. λειφθεὶς μάχης="left by the battle;" that is, too late for the battle. So in Aesch. *Prom.* 857, κίρκοι πελειῶν οὐ μακρὰν λελειμμένοι, and Xen. *Cyr.* vi. 3. 29, λείπεσθαι τοῦ καιροῦ.

733. δοκῶν τι ὄρᾶν is, by hyperbaton, to be taken with βραδύνεις, which is here intransitive.

735. With δοκοῦντα, supply σπεύδειν.

736. ἥνικα ἂν with subj., like ὅταν, denotes an uncertain occurrence in future time. ἥνικα=ὅτε: cf. 741.

739. τοῦτο is accusative of respect; cf. *Ion*, 572, τοῦτο καὶ μ' ἔχει πόθος, Vergil, *Aen.* xi. 14, timor omnis abesto, *quod superest*. Pfl.

740—44. A passage of difficult construction, capable of being explained in more ways than one. (1) The words οἷος ἂν θείην are, by contact with τοιοῦτος, attracted into their present shape, from the form ὥστε ἐμὲ θείναι, which had been originally intended. [But this is a unique case of such attraction.]—Translate, "So that I should put Eurystheus to rout." Τοιοῦτος has thus, apparently, two relatives, but really, only the first. So Elm.—(2) After the word τοιοῦτος, he turns, in his excitement, from addressing his βραχίων, to addressing himself, and thus, as is common in excitement, breaks off the construction. Translate, "Would that thou would'st prove for me an ally of such a kind as I remember thee to have been in thy prime:—*how would I put* Eurystheus to rout." So Pfl. and P.—See L. and Sc. ὥστε, V. 2. οἷον,

III. 2.—(3) Instead of *οἶος*, *οἶος*, “solus,” is given by some editors in line 743. So Barnes and Matth. See N. If *οἶος* is the correct reading, the alteration of *οἶος* to *οἶος* can be explained as the error of a copyist, who, finding *οἶος* in 743 in juxtaposition with *τοιούτος*, and forgetting the preceding *οἶος* in 740, assumed that *οἶος* in 743 must be really the *οἶος* corresponding to *τοιούτος*, and altered accordingly. Reading *οἶος*, we have in substance a conditional sentence, with the protasis expressed in the form of a wish (*εἴθε γένοιο* = *εἰ γένοιο*) followed by an apodosis of the usual form, *οἶος ἂν θείην*, “then *alone* would I put to rout.” For what is possibly a similar confusion of *οἶος* and *οἶος* cf. Aesch. Ag. 131.

741. For *μέμνημαι* with a participle, cf. *Hec.* 244, *μεμνήμεθ' ἐς κίνδυνον ἐλθόντες*. Often it takes the infinitive.—Notice *ἡνίκᾶ ξὺν* (or *σύν*).—*Σπάρτην ἐπόρθεις*. This was not one of the regular labours of Heracles, but is chosen for mention, as bearing on the Pelop. war. See Barnes in Elm. and P.

745. Tr. “This also, which is not good.” He does not necessarily mean that there are other bad accompaniments of *δλβος*. He implies that Eurystheus is a coward; as he had before abused him as *σκαῖός*: cf. note on 458.—For *τόδε...δόκησις*, cf. *Hērrol.* 426, *τοῦτό φασ' ἀμιλλᾶσθαι βίῳ, γνώμην δικαίαν κάγαθήν*. Pfl.

747, 8. Iolaus exit finally. The metre of the chorus is glyconic; see Pfl.—*παννύχιος*, though here probably only an epithet of the moon as shining by night, is of course strictly applicable solely to the full moon. Cf. Pindar *Olymhr.* III. 20 (36), *διχόμενις ὄλον χρυσάρματος ἐσπέρας ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντέφλεξε μῆνα*.

749. Homer's *φασειμβρότου ἡελίοιο* was in the mind of Euripides. *φ.* occurs nowhere else in Trag.—This chorus further contains the Homeric words *πολυαίνετος*, *μῆνις*, *ἡνεμόεις*.—For this appeal to nature (and to the sun, as seeing all things, and travelling with the tidings), Pfl. qu. *Med.* 752, and 1251, *ὡ γὰρ τε καὶ παμφαῆς ἀκτὶς ἀελίου*, and the *ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοί* of the orators. [The calling to witness heaven and earth has always been common enough: but the fancy which permeates modern poetry that the moods of nature sympathise with those of man, a projection of the sympathies of humanity on to the inanimate, is purely modern. The Greeks, it is true, peopled their Olympus with idealised human qualities; but they were too little self-conscious, and too much self-contained, to cherish an idea that nature, while controlling the destinies, reflected also the emotions, of man.]

752. Tr. "Shout in heaven," or, "Proclaim it in heaven." [Pl. takes *λαγχ.* as neuter. See his note. B. takes *οὐρανῶ=εἰς οὐρανόν.*]

753. *παρὰ* conveys the idea of motion.—Observe the *ᾱ* in *παρὰ* before *θρ*, a mute and a liquid; which is unusual, even in lyrics. So in Soph. *Ajax*, 1220, *ὑπὸ πλάκα Σουνίου*, *Trachin.* 1011, *κατὰ τῇ ὄρῃα πάντα καθαίρων*. Elm.—*ἄλεθραν*, Eur. *Suppl.* 116, *κακόφρονας*, *Antig.* 1104. P. The two last occur in Iambic lines.—*ἀρχέταν*, that is, of Zeus: here is an adjective, but is a noun in *El.* 1149: cf. *Androm.* 3, *τύραννον ἐστίαν*.

754. See N.—Supply *νόοις* or *δόμοις*. Cf. *Iliad* vi. 378, 9: *ἡέ πῃ ἐς γαλῶων...ἡ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται*.

755. 6. *μέλλω*, that is, I and my fellow-citizens.—Observe that *περὶ* governs both *γᾶς* and *δόμων*. So, probably, *πρὸς* in 226.

757. *ὑποδεχθῆις* is the passive form used in *middle* sense, instead of *ὑποδεξάμενος*. Since there *is* a middle form, this preference of the passive is very curious. See Elm. Matthiae (*Gk. Gram.* § 496. 6), in classifying the various interchanges of the Moods of the Gk. verb, qu. the use of *οἰκημένος=οἰκῶν* by Hdt. i. 27.

758. *κίνδυνον τέμνειν* does not elsewhere occur. Tr. (1) "To enter upon, to incur." The phrases *τέμνειν σπονδὰς*, *Hel.* 1235, and *φίλια τέμνεσθαι*, Eur. *Suppl.* 375, may have been in his mind: in Pind. *Ol.* 13, 57 is *τέμνειν μαχᾶν τέλος*, "to incur danger in battle." (2) "To cut my way through," in a literal sense, as in *Odys.* III. 175, *τέμνειν πέλαγος*.

759. *ὡς Μυκῆρας* is by attraction from *ὡς Μυκῆναι εἰσίν*. Cf. Madv. *Gk. Synt.* § 20. R. 3.

761. *πολυαίνετος*, which is not elsewhere found in Trag., is Homeric for *πολύαινος*.—For *ἀλκή* cf. note on 711.

762. *κεύθειν* here and in 879="to cherish;" but in 778 (if *κεύθει* is read for *λήθει*)="hide;" which is the literal meaning. See note on *πυκάζου*, 725.

765. See N.

767. Tr. "Is grateful to me." ["Owes me a favour." P.] See note on 334.

769. See N.

770, 1. *οὐδας γᾶς*, the surface or face of the land.—For *σὸν σὸν*, cf. *Bacch.* 963, *μόνος σὺ πόλεως τῇσδ' ὑπερκάμνεις,μόνος*. Pf.—With *πόλις* supply *σῇ ἐστί*.

773, 4. *πόμεσον ἄλλα*="abige alio." B.—See N.

775, 6. Tr. "On the ground of the merit which is mine, I do not deserve to be expelled." For the dative see note on 474, and cf. 660,

789.—For δίκαιός εἰμι with infinitive, see 142, and L. and Sc. C.: it is a *prose* phrase: but occurs in Ar. *Nubes* 1434, δίκαιός εἰμι κολάζειν.

777—9. See N.—πολύθυστος τιμά. Many of these compound adjectives are used with substantives, for a genitive, to express the nature of the substantive and that in which it consists. Cf. Eurip. *El.* 126 πολὺδακρυν ἡδονάν = δακρύων ἡδονάν: and so πολὺθ. τιμὰ = τιμὰ πολλῶν θυσίων.

Notice ἀεί.—οὐ λήθει = “does not forget *thee*,” Elm., or, possibly, “does not forget thine honour.”—φθινὰς -άδος, a feminine adjective, = “waning.”—The meaning of μηνῶν φθινὰς ἀμέρα, no one knows. The beginner is aware that the moon and the month corresponded, and that μὴν φθίνων was used to denote the last days, the waning, of either. There seem to be three equally possible ways of explaining this difficult passage:

(1) That φθινὰς ἀμέρα does not mean any day in particular, but, generally, the waning month. Translate, with Pfl., “Nor with the waning months cometh forgetfulness of thine honour.”

(2) That by φθ. ἀμ. is intended the *last day* of the month. But though the first day, or νεομηνία was a holiday, the last day (ἐν η̄ τε καὶ νέα, see Ar. *Nubes* 1131—4, 1191) was not so, except when it corresponded with the first of the new moon, as happened six times a year.

[N.B. It was only the full months of 30 days (πληρεῖς μῆνες) which really had a ἐν η̄ τε καὶ νέα; so that the last day of the old month only coincided with the first of the new six times a year: i.e., not in the κοῖλοι μῆνες, those of 29 days.]

[(3) That φθινὰς ἀμέρα has *no reference* to μὴν φθίνων, but alludes, in some unexplained way, to the τριτομηνίς festival, which was held on the third day of the month in honour of Pallas. This appears to have been the opinion of Hesychius, quoted in Pfl.] Probably the whole passage has reference to the Panathenaic festival.—See discussion in Pfl.

780. With this line supply κραίνονται: since the words οὐδὲ...ἀμέρα are probably parenthetical, that is, expegetical of τίμα κραίνεται. So Pfl.

781. The Acropolis. So in *Ion*, 12, Παλλάδος ὑπ' ὄχθῳ, and *Herc. F.* 1178, τὸν ἐλαιοφόρον ὄχθον ἔχων ἀναξ. Also in Ovid. *Metam.* 11. 712, festas in Palladis arces.

782, 3. ὀλολυγὴ and ὀλόλυγμα is the (1) *joyous cry* of (2) *women*. For (1) cf. *Med.* 1176, εἴτ' ἀντίμολπὸν ἤκεν ὀλολυγῆς μέγαν κώκυτον. For (2) cf. *Soph. Trach.* 205, ἀνολολυξάτω δόμος, ... ἐν δὲ κοινὸς ἀρσένων ἔτω κλαγγά, *Xen. Anab.* IV. 3. 19, συνωλόλυξον δὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ἅπασαι.

But, in Soph. *El.* 750, the στρατὸς ἀνωλόλυξε τὸν νεανίαν in *ritu*. Elm.—παρθένων is an adjective in agreement with ποδῶν. Cf. *Hippol.* 1066, παρθένον ψυχὴν ἔχων, *Phoen.* 838, παρθένῳ χερσί. Cf. “Advena exercitus,” Verg.—ὑπὸ, to the music or tune of. Cf. ὑπὸ ποικιλοφόρμιγ-γος αἰοδᾶς, Pindar, *Ol.* IV. 4.—κρότος is used in *Ran.* 157 of the *hand*.

784. This θεράπων is the servant of Alcmena (see 788, 890); the former was the servant of Hyllus. [P. disagrees.]—μύθους, here, in good sense=“tale, story,” cf. 812, 952.

785. With ἐμοὶ supply λέγειν, from κλυεῖν, by a sort of zeugma. Cf. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1234.

786. For ἰδρύεται, cf. 397. The usual phrase is στῆσαι τροπαῖα.

788. διήλασέν σε. This phrase does not elsewhere occur. But it is not an impossible expression, and has the meaning of διήγαγεν.

790. ἐλευθεροῖς is used with reference to the previous line, and probably με is emphatic, as it is in *Med.* 432, Καὶ γὰρ εἴ συ με στυγείς, οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην σοὶ κακῶς φρονεῖν ποτε, and μοι in Eurip. *And.* 237, ὁ νοῦς ὁ σὸς μοι μὴ ξυνοικίῃ, γύναι.—Tr. *either*, “free me from one ill, (fear,) for I fear;” *or* “free me from (the apprehension of) one mischance.”

791. With θέλω supply ζῆν.—εἴ μοι ζῶσι=μὴ οὐ ζῶσι. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 997, ὅρα νῦν εἴ σοι ταῦτ’ ἀγωγὰ φαίνεται. See Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, p. 86 (§ 46, note 6. c). Cf. 248, and 645.

793. For Iolaus’ restoration to youth, see Ovid, *Metam.* IX. 397 sq. B.

794. With πράξας κάλλιστα (adverb) supply τὰ αὐτοῦ. So L. and Sc. πράττειν, IV.; who quote Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1006, εὐ πράξαιμι τι, as a proof that πράττειν in this phrase is transitive. But it may just as well be intrans., and τι adverbial. See next note.

795. ἡγωνίζετω is a strong word used by way of contrast to the weak and neuter πράττειν of the preceding line. See note on 653.

798. μάχης ἀγῶνα. The same phrase occurs in Soph. *Trach.* 20.

800. ἐπει is used after a single complete act. So ἐπειδὴ 819.—For ὀπλίτην cf. 699. Notice ἀλλήλοις with verb in *first* person: he had intended to say ἀντέταξαν, as an impartial observer; but, remembering that he had been a sharer in the fight, he alters the person of the verb, but cannot go back to say αὐτοῖς for ἀλλήλοις.

801. κατὰ στόμα=“face to face, adversâ fronte,” cf. *Rhes.* 409, ἀρίστοις ἐμπεσὼν κατὰ στόμα. In Xen. *Anab.* III. 4. 42, οἱ ἀπὸ στόματος=“those from the front line.”

802. See 168. So in Eur. *El.* 94, βαλνειν πόδα. The instrument of motion is added in the accusative. Jelf [*Gk. Gram.* § 558. 2] qu. many cases where verbs of stepping take an acc. of the step or its equivalent. Cf. *Alc.* 1153, νόστιμον ἔλθοις πόδα. The acc. would seem to be cognate in character; or, does it limit the action and extent of the neuter verb? Cf. *Iph. Taur.* δωμάτων προσαμβάσεις ἐκβησόμεσθα.

805. See N.—For εἶναι in this sense of “to let alone,” cf. note on 1041, and *Iliad* xxiv. 71, κλέψαι ἐάσομεν Ἑκτορα (let us let alone our plan of stealing the body of H.).—The sense of this line is imperative. Other examples of past tense for present, used in speeches, are qu. in Elm.

807. ἀνδρὸς στερήσας=“in depriving her of only *a single man*” (i.e. in the way which I am about to suggest). Cf. *Androm.* 909, κακὸν γ’ ἐλεξας, ἄνδρα δλοσ’ ἔχειν λέχη.—ἀλλὰ is used as a *hortative*, like *at* in Latin. The construction is altered: instead of balancing the preceding line with “ἀλλὰ ἐμέ, κτάνων, ἐργάσει κακόν,” he breaks into the imperative; but keeps the ἀλλὰ.

808. ἄγουν=“abduc *tecum*,” which is the force of the middle, as in 256, ἐφέλκεσθαι.—Cf. *Iliad* III. 92, γυναῖκα τε οἰκάδ’ ἀγέσθω. Pfl.

810, 1. ἄφες=“permitte.”—After ἐπήνεσε, which is used absolutely, he qu. the praise.

813, 6. Tr. “He, captain though he was, yet neither for shame of those that heard the words, nor shame of his own cowardice, got heart to draw near to the sword of valour, but remained poltroon.” For αἰδῶς, cf. 6, 43, 101, 200, 460.—Possibly στρατηγὸς ὢν is not *concessive* (=καίπερ ὢν), but is to be taken only with line 814=“nor, inasmuch as he was captain.”—αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ=ἐμαντοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ. [Elm., who spells αὐτοῦ and qu.] Aesch. *Ag.* 836, τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασιν βαρύνεται (=ἐαυτοῦ), and Soph. *Oed. Col.* 929, αἰσχύνεις πόλιν τὴν αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ (=σεαυτοῦ).—εἶτα is indignant.

817. δουλώσων is active for middle: for the middle voice of this word means “sibi in servitutem redigere.” Elm. Pfl.—The future middle would be a cumbrous form for use; and in this passage the centre of thought is the indignity done to those enslaved, and not the gain secured by their subduer.

820. With οὐ τελομένας supply ὄντας, not εἶναι.

821. οὐκ ἔμελλον. See note on 178 for explanation of this construction.—ἀφίεσαν=“emiserunt.” No doubt sacrifices were offered on *both* sides.

822. See N.—Amongst these victims (unless Euripides has forgotten) was Macaria. But the interest of the audience (intensified, no doubt, by the existing Peloponnesian war) was now centred in the downfall of the Argive enemy; and it would have been impossible to enlarge on the death of M. without distracting attention from that downfall. The mere mention of her name must have been followed by lamentations and enquiries of Alcmena; since, as far as we gather from the play, A. had not yet been told of the heroic offer of M.—In the *Heiuba*, as Elm. notes, the death of Polyxena is narrated to her mother in sixty-five lines:—but of that play the death of the heroine is the main feature: in the *Heracleidae*, the political parallel is paramount.—For οὔριον cf. *Hel.* 1587, αἵματος ἀπορροαὶ οὔριαι.

823. οἱ δ': notice the Homeric use of the article as a demonstrative, here, and in 828.—*Either* the first οἱ δὲ refers to the generals, and the second to the troops: *or*, οἱ δὲ ἄρμ., standing for οἱ δὲ οἱ μὲν ἄρματα, = "and the troops were some in act to mount, while others, etc."—Take ὑπ' ἀσπίδων πλευραῖς together = "under shelter of, sub clypeorum lateribus."

825. παραγγέλλω, here and in 908, is used with the neuter accusative only: but in Xenophon usually with ποιεῖν, or some other infinitive.

826, 7. τῇ...καὶ τῇ. The repetition of the article shews *either* that these are two separate statements, "the soil that gave you birth, and that gives you the means of life" (P.) *or*, it is possible that βοσκούση refers to the μέτοικοι and τεκούση to the native citizens.—τεκούση probably alludes to the Athenian boast that they were αὐτοχθόνες.—For τινὰ = "man," cf. 595 and 866.—For ἀρκέω, cf. 323 and Index. [On συμπολῖται, the editors qu. from *Pollux* 3, 51, that it is a word οὐ δόκιμον, though used by Eurip. in *Heracleidae* and *Theseus*.]

828, 9. For θέλειν = "choose" cf. Index and Xen. *Anab.* III. 2. 16, θέλουσι μὴ δεχέσθαι ἡμᾶς.—ἐλίσσετο, *supplicabat*, does not denote that Eurystheus was here timid, but that he had to beg hard to get his troops to face the Athenians. [Pfl. But not so Elm.]

830. With ἐσήμηνε supply ὁ σαλπικτήης, but the verb is practically impersonal. Cf. Hdt. VI. 27, φιλέει δὲ κως προσημαίνειν (supply ὁ θεός), and Thuc. IV. 52, ἔσεισε.—ὄρθιον, loudly, is almost an adverb. See 864, λαμπρὰ, and cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 389, ὄρθιον ἀντηλάλαξε ἦχω, and Index.—For the *Etruscan* trumpet see Pfl., who qu. Scholiast on *Ajax* 17, κώδωνος ὡς Τυρσηνικῆς.

832. αὐχεῖς = "do you *think*," cf. 333, 353, 931.—βρέμω is strictly used of the *roar* of a wave, etc., but in *Bacch.* 161, of a lute.

834. 5. πίτυλος is strictly used of the *sound* of oars in time, but here, of the simultaneous stroke of the spearmen. See Pfl. Cf. Aesch. *Theb.* 856, χερσὶν πίτυλον. With εἶτα supply οἱ Ἀργεῖοι.

836. 7. ἐπαλλαχθεῖς = "consertus." Cf. Xen. *Mem.* III. 8. 1, μὴ πη ὁ λόγος ἐπαλλαχθῇ. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* x. 361, haeret pede pes, densusque viro vir.—ἐκαρτέρει = "held sternly on."

838. ἦν = "there arose," "there were to be heard." Cf. *Hec.* 929 κέλυσμα δ' ἦν, and Pfl.

839. With τὰς Ἀθ., supply οἰκοῦντες: a zeugma. Cf. Index.—γύης is masculine; cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 369, λευροῦς γύας.

840. Cf. *Med.* 1276, ἄρηξαι φόνον τέκνοις = "arcere."

844. Take ὁρέξας δεξιὰν together.

845. ἐμβῆσαι, causal, with double accusative. Cf. *Cycl.* 467. Tr. "to put him into a chariot." Iolaus seems to have been alone; not in the chariot of Hyllus. Nothing is said about a charioteer.

847. ἐπέιχε = "he pressed hard on, pursued." ["instabat" Elm., but "direxit" Pfl.] In *Bacch.* 1131, it is quite intransitive: δχλος τε πᾶς ἐπέιχε.—Observe that τὰπὸ τοῦδε is without μέν.—Take κλύων with ἄλλων, to hear *from*: cf. 853.

849. Going out over the hill of Athena in the demos called Pallene, or Pallenon, between Athens and Marathon. Cf. 1031, and Hdt. I. 62, ὡς ἐκ Μαραθῶνος ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄστν ἀπικνέονται ἐπὶ Παλληνίδος Ἀθηναίης ἱρόν. [But P. thinks Pallene was towards Megara.] At any rate, distinguish this place from the peninsula and town in Chalcidice.

852. 3. ἀποτίσασθαι δ. ἐχθ., literally = "to get the foe to pay back;" and so, to exact from them: cf. 882, and Aesch. *Ag.* 1263. Pfl. qu. Xen. *Anab.* III. 2. 6, ἀλλὰ τοῦτους μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιεντο.—For κλύειν "to hear *of*," cf. 847. For the double acc. cf. *Madv. Gr. Synt.* § 25.

854. 5. The appearance of νέφος, nebula, mist, was perhaps caused by contrast with the light of the stars.

856. For γ' see N.—P. would explain γε as qualifying οἱ σοφώτεροι, in the sense that "none but the σ. were of that opinion." Or possibly γε accentuates the statement, making it a surprise.

857. Hebe appeared in her double capacity: wife of Heracles, and goddess of youth.—δ. = "murky."

858. τύπος, here = "form," not "blow." So in Aesch. *Thesb.* 488, Ἰππομέδοντος σχῆμα καὶ μέγας τύπος, and in *Eum.* 49.

860. Eurystheus was really killed, not only captured, at these rocks. But the poet makes him survive that he may fulminate his oracle against Argos. [See in Elm. the quotations at length from Apollodorus and Pausanias; and from Strabo, a description of the site. He refers to Wheeler's *Travels in Greece*, p. 436].—See further *Hippol.* 979, 1208. The legend of Σκείρων or Σκίρων the robber is well known.

861. ἀκροθίνιον = "spolia opima," is usually plural.

864. λαμπρά, adverb. See 830, note on ὄρθιον.

865, 6. This was the advice of Solon to Croesus.—ζηλοῦν = "to pronounce happy," like εὐδαιμονίζειν, cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 330. But P. tr., "to envy."—For πρὶν ἂν cf. 180.—For τις cf. 595 and 827.

867. τροπαίε = "the giver of victory, the god of battles:" cf. 937, and Soph. *Antig.* 143, ἔλιπον Ζηνὶ τροπαίῳ πάγχαλκα τέλη, and Eur. *El.* 671.

868. ἐλεύθερον = "free from:" cf. *Hec.* 869, τοῦδ' ἐλεύθερον φόβου.

870. The genitive, in the sense of gratitude or thanks *proceeding from* or connected with.

871, 2. Here and in 897, πρόσθεν and πάρος carry the mind back to the past, and therefore the participles are put in the present, describing the condition then still existing.—With ἐπίσταμαι supply θ. ὁμ.

874. For the single δέ instead of καί, or instead of μέν, δέ, cf. *Med.* 99, μήτηρ κινεῖ κραδίαν κινεῖ δέ χόλον, Aesch. *Pers.* 403, ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ' ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ παῖδας. Elm.—τοῦ κακῶς ὀλουμένου is a colloquial phrase, appropriate only to Comedy. It is intended here for both prophecy and imprecation. [See *Cycl.* 474, and other examples from fragments of Satyric plays in Pfl.]

876. ἐμβατ. is usually with εἰς: cf. Demosth. 894, 4, where ἐμβατ. εἰς οὐσίαν is used of creditors.—κλήρους χθονός, "Your lots in the land," is supposed by some to allude to the partition of Peloponnesus among the Heracleidae.

879. For κεύθων, cf. note on 762.

881, 2. For παρ' ἡμῖν, cf. 201, 370.—For ἀποτίσασθαι δ. (ἐχθρούς) cf. note on 852.—For the sentiment, cf. *Androm.* 437, 8. P.

883. Tr. "Regarding first your pleasure."

884. See N.

885, 6. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 108, ἀνάγκαις ταῖσδ' ὑπέξευγμαι, Soph. *Philoct.* 1025, ἀνάγκη ζυγεῖς.

892. For the metres, which are glyconic, but complicated; and which begin with a catalectic iambic senarius, see Pfl.—*μὲν* is to be taken with *δὲ* in 895.—With *ῥόδῳ* supply *αὖν εἶη*, making the apodosis complete.—*λίγεια*, of the nightingale, λ. *μινύρεται*, in *Oed. Col.* 671, and in *Pers.* 332, of *κωκύματα*, is usually of *sad* sounds.

893. *εἰνί=ένν*. *ἐπὶ* is more common in this sense, as in *Med.* 193, *ἐπὶ τ' εἰλαπίναις καὶ παρὰ δειπνοῖς*.—*λωτὸς*, not found in Aesch., Soph. or Pind., is strictly an African *tree*. Cf. *Iphig. Aul.* 1036, *διὰ λωτοῦ Αἰθῖνος*. Compare with this use, *δξύη* in 727.

894. *εὐχαρὶς* “gracious,” an epithet of Aphrodite, occurs twice only in Eurip. Cf. *Med.* 631.

897. See note on 871. Tr. *either*, as in 871, “Who before were not thought to be so,” or “Who were before held of no account,” [Elm., Pfl., B.] for which rendering cf. *Troad.* 609, *θεοὶ τὰ δοκοῦντ' ἀπώλεσαν*, and *Hec.* 294, *ἐκ τ' ἀδοξούντων ἰὼν κακὰ τῶν δοκούντων*.

899, 900. *Μοῖρα* and *Αἰὼν* are here personified. “Destiny” and “Time” (regarded as applying to the duration of a man’s life) are probably the nearest equivalents. [Elm. thinks *αἰὼν* is here an epithet of Zeus, and qu. Eur. *El.* 1248, *πράσσειν ἃ μοῖρα Ζεὺς τ' ἔκρανε*.—Pfl. from Buttmann refers to an old notion that *χρόνος* and *Κρόνος* were the same word.—Consult B.’s note.]

901. *τίνα* here emphasises *ὁδόν*:—*δίκαιον* is here of two terminations.

902, 3. Tr. “Thou hast thy path (never were it right to take this from thee), thy path of justice, even to honour the gods.”—*τιμᾶν θεοὺς* should be taken, as above, twice over, for *τόδε=τιμᾶν θεοῦς*. Take *ἀφελέσθαι* as middle=delere, tollere. [But Hermann takes *τόδε=δίκαιον ὁδόν*. See P.’s note.]—For this characteristic of Athens, cf. *Act. Apost.* XVII. 22, “*Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πάντα ὥς δεισιδαιμονεστέρους ὑμᾶς θεωρῶ*.”

903—5. Tr. “And he that saith thou dost not, treadeth hard on madness, when proofs such as these are published.”—For *ὁ μὴ σε φάσκων* “he that denies thou dost,” cf. *οὐ φημι=nego*. *μὴ* is here used because an indefinite class of persons is referred to. Cf. Madvig *Gr. Synt.* § 207.—Cf. *Bacch.* 853, *ἔξω δ' ἐλαύνων τοῦ φρονεῖν*. See the use of *ἐλαύνω* in 1007.—Cf. also Plato *Gorg.* 486 A, *τοὺς πόρρω δαὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐλαύνοντας*. Pfl. The idea is of driving a chariot.—For *ἐλεγχος*, disproof, proof to the contrary, cf. 404.

906—909. For παραγγέλλει cf. note on 825.—θεός is here monosyllabic.—παραιρῶν = “taking away *some of...from*,” gov. by παρ. Cf. *Iphig. A.* 1609, λύπης δ' ἀφαίρει. But in *Soph. Antig.* 368, νόμους παραιρῶν = “violating.”—παραιρῶν here takes the privative genitive τῶν ἀδίκων after παρὰ and the verb of removal or deprivation; and φρονήματος, a partitive genitive denoting the source from which abstraction was made.—Compare again the Magnificat: *Luc. Evang.* i. 51—53, διεσκόρπισεν ὑπερηφάνους διανοία καρδίας αὐτῶν, κ.τ.λ.

910. ἔστιν = “he really is.”—With βεβακῶς supply “thither.” But in *Aesch. Pers.* 1002, βεβᾶσι is an euphemism for τεθνᾶσι: see notes on 382, 511, 714, and 946.

911. τεός is only used in Lyrics.

912, 3. See N.—φεύγω = “reicio.”—Αἶδα, genitive. Cf. *Od.* xxiii. 252, κατέβην δόμον Ἀϊδός εἰσω.

914. On mount Oeta.—δαισθεῖς from δαίω, “to burn:” δαῖσθεῖς fr. δαῖζω, “to cleave.”

915, 6. χροῖζει = χρώζει, “touches.” Cf. *Med.* 497, κεχρώσμεθα, and *Theocr.* x. 18.—Note the quantity of χρῦσέαν.—Hebe, παῖδα Διὸς μεγάλοιο καὶ Ἥρης χρυσοπεδίλου, *Odys.* xi. 603.

917, 8. H. is here the god Hymen, and not the song.—ἡξίσσας = honorasti, “hast glorified:” but cf. 947, and *Soph. Ajax* 1114, οὐ γὰρ ἡξίου τοὺς μηδένas.

919. Tr. “Most things resemble many others.” [But there are various ways of taking this passage. (1) Most things happen suitably to many people. So L. and Sc. (2) Most things resemble each other in many things, or, to many people. (3) Many odd things happen. This is P.’s paraphrase. (4) Many people resemble each other in most things: Pfl. Elm. would favour (1), and explains πολλοῖς as the Heracleidae. He notes that πολλὰ πολλοῖς is a very favourite phrase.—See N.]

920, 1. For this statement, Elm. qu. Pausanias, and *Iliad* viii. 362.—ἐπίκουρον = “Ally.”

923. κείνας is genitive.

924. See N.—ἔσχεν = “checked, cohibuit,” as in *Bacch.* 555, ὕβριν κατάσχεσ.

925. πρὸ δίκas seems to mean *beyond*, in the sense of *πέρα*. See exx. in P.

926. φρ. ψυχὰ τε almost = “the thoughts of my heart” = hendiadys.

928. The Ἀγγελος here is possibly the same person as the second θεράπων in 784.—He, attended probably by others, brings the captive Eurystheus to Alcmena. An English audience would scarcely stomach this gloating at and taunting a beaten foe. But times have altered. Zenobia was, and Cleopatra escaped being, the chief gazing-stock at a Roman triumph. Much more then would they “bind their *kings* in chains.”—But see note on 966.—εἰρήσεται is Passive.

930. Supply σοι ὄρᾱν, to correspond with τῷδε τυχεῖν, and tr. “and in no degree less unexpected for him to meet with.”

931. ἤχαι=“thought:” cf. note on 333. Cf. τὸν οὐποτ’ αὐχοῦντα, Aesch. *Eumen.* 561.

932. Tr. “weighty with his army.” The phrase is explained in various ways: (1) with a great mass (mole) of his army, Pfl.; (2) adapted for toil (Matth.); (3) laboriosissimo, full of toil (Herm.).—Cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 320, πολύπονον δόρυ νωμῶν.—For ἀσπίς used collectively, cf. *Phoen.* 78, πολλὴν ἀθροίσας ἀσπίδ’ Ἀργείων ἄγει.

933. Tr. “With thoughts far loftier than his fate,” or, perhaps, “despising chance,” in the sense of καταφρονῶν τῆς τύχης. See note on 258, and *Androm.* 700, φρονοῦσι δήμου μείζον. Elm.

934. πέρσων=“to sack:” like the Latin future participle, denoting certainty of purpose: cf. 992.—With τὴν ἐναντίαν supply τύχην. [Since τύχη both precedes and follows it. But Elm. after Barnes would supply ὁδόν.]

935. δαίμων=“Fortune.” Cf. Soph. *Oed. Col.* 76, πλὴν τοῦ δαίμονος.

936, 7. μὲν οὖν=*immo*. Cf. 942.—βρέτας is here used in its strict sense of a wooden image of a god. Cf. *Phoen.* 1250.—For τροπαίου, see note on 867.—ἵστασαν=“were then erecting, statuebant.”—ἔστασαν was the old reading. In *Iliad* XII. 56, and *Odyssey* III. 182, ἔστασαν is used actively. But cf. *Odyssey* VIII. 435, τρίποδ’ ἵστασαν.

939. From, or after, being a fortunate man: cf. note on 613, and Demosth. 270, ἐλεύθερος ἐκ δοῦλου γεγονώς.

941—3. ὦ μῖσος is predicative, that is, makes a statement,=“O thou who art.”—μὲν οὖν=“so then.” Cf. 936.—ἐναντίον, advb.

946. This phrase is an euphemism for τεθνηκότα: see note on 910. See also *Alc.* 1092, where κείνην ὅπου πέρ ἐστι τιμᾶσθαι χρέων is spoken of one dead and known to be dead.

947, 8. For ἤξιωσας cf. note on 918. ἐφύβρ.=“insult *over* ;” καθυβρ.=“entreat despitefully.”—ἐτλης. Alcmena uses this word, remembering τλήθι in 943.

949. καὶ, "etiam."—κατάγειν is used as the active of κάτειμι. Here the meaning is clearly "sent down" not "took down." Conversely, πέμπειν is often to *take on the way*, to *escort*, instead of to *send*.

950. In this line there is no καὶ or τε with ὕδρας. We must therefore explain ἐπεμπεῖς as *epexegetical* of κατήγαγες. Cf. note on 178.—λέγων="bidding him;" cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 101, λέγω σ' ἐγὼ δόλω Φιλοκτήτην λαβεῖν (a line remarkable, like Aesch. *Prom.* 612, for absence of caesura), *Ag.* 925, λέγω κατ' ἄνδρα, μὴ θεὸν, σέβειν ἐμέ.—"Hydras and lions" only means one of each: a common idiom.

951. ἐπεμπεῖς="were ever sending."—The δὲ corresponds with μὲν in 946.

953. For ἤρκεσεν see note on 323.

956. νηπίους="infantes;" infants in our legal but not necessarily in our literal sense.

958, 9. οἱ refers to ἄνδρες, or to the inhabitants of the πόλισμα.—Cf. *Med.* 453, πᾶν κέρδος ἡγοῦ ζημιουμένη φυγῇ.

960. ἐξειργασμένον is here in active sense. But in Soph. *Aj.* 377, and *Bacch.* 1039, it is probably passive.

963. For εἶργει see note on 662.

966. Cf. *Hec.* 399, οὐκ, ἦν γε πείθῃ. Pfl.—For ζῶνθ' ἔλωσιν, the prose word is ζωγρῆν.—This adjectival sentence expresses the circumstances in which the statement (οὐ καλὸν κτανεῖν) of the principal clause will take effect. ὄντιν' ἂν may be resolved into ἐάν τινα.—Credit is here justly taken by an Athenian for this refusal to butcher in cold blood: but he would seem to insinuate that an equal reluctance did not extend to the rest of Greece. Eurystheus, however, in 1010, speaks of it as a common idea of Hellas: for an illustration of which, cf. *Thuc.* III. 58, ὥστε καὶ τῶν σωμάτων, κ.τ.λ., qu. by Pfl.

967. Tr. "And that decision did Hyllus brook?" Literally, "that these things had been decided on."—Notice the double augment.

968. For οἶμαι see note on 511.—ἀπιστήσαι, here="disobey." So in Soph. *Antig.* 219.

970. There are two ways of taking this line. I. Literal: "Then was he wronged" (i.e. deprived of his just right, because he was not at once granted a soldier's death; you must not therefore wrong him now again). II. Ironical: "It was *then* that he did not get his deserts" (he ought to have been at once made an end of). The former is preferable, as the ἄγγελος is pleading hard for Eurystheus. [Hermann pro-

posed to transpose this and the next following line; see P. But Pfl. objects.]—For *τότε* = “at that former time,” cf. *Aen.* x. 532, *tum.* Pfl.

971. *οὐκοῦν*, = “is it not then,” should have a note of interrogation at the end of this line. Tr. “Is it not then still right that he should pay a penalty?” Cf. note on 1005.—For phrases like *ἐν καλῷ* see Pfl.

972. Cf. 344. *ἂν* with optative here, as often, is equivalent to a mild, or polite, future; being the apodosis to a conditional sentence of which the protasis, “if you were not to object,” or some such clause, has to be supplied. So in English “I should like a walk.” Cf. *Aesch. Prom.* 291, *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί.*

974. *ἔχειν μέμψιν* here = “to get blamed;” but in *Aesch. Prom.* 445, *μέμψιν οὐτὶν' ἀνθρώποις ἔχων* means, having no ground of complaint against men (indirect object).

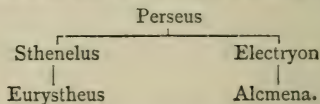
978, 9. *θρασεῖαν* = “overbold, audacious.”—*τὴν* no doubt introduces a quotation of the epithet. Cf. 1015. P. well compares *Prom.* 834, *προσηγορεύθης “ἡ Διὸς κλεινὴ δάμαρ”* (cf. also *P. V.* 79, *τὴν ἐμὴν αὐθαδίαν*: “my cruelty, as you call it”) and *Hērōl.* 640, *μὴ γὰρ ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις εἶη φρονοῦσα πλεῖον ἢ γυναῖκα χρῆ.*

981. Cf. 435.—Tr., supplying *εἶναι* with *συγγνωστόν*, “that you have a very terrible, and a pardonable hatred for this man, I am well aware:” or, perhaps, supplying *ἐστὶ*, “’Tis a terrible thing, and yet a pardonable, for you to hate this man: that know I well.”—For *δεινόν τι* see L. and Sc. *τις*, A. 8; and for *τις* intensifying cf. 116.

984, 5. *μηδὲν* is stronger than *τι*.—*ψυχῆς πέρι* = “for my life.”—Taking *τινὰ* with *δειλίαν*, tr. “from which conduct one would necessarily incur some taint of cowardice.”

986. *ἐγὼ δὲ* = “but I may say I took upon myself.”—For *ἡράμην* cf. *αἵρεσθαι* in index.

988. It will be seen that they were very decidedly cousins: for



Also, the mother of Alcmena was a daughter of Pelops. Cf. 211, and note. And the mother of Eurystheus was also a daughter of Pelops. See Thuc. i. 9, where Atreus, a son of Pelops, is called *μητρὸς ἀδελφὸς* of Eurystheus.

For *Ἡρακλέει*, see note on 8.

990. For κάμνειν νόσον, cogn. accusative, cf. Plat. *Rep.* 408, E, same phrase.—For ἐθηκε κάμνειν, “made me to labour,” cf. Aesch. *Ag.* 178, τὸν πάθει μάθος θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν, and *Med.* 717, παίδων γονὰς σπείραι σε θήσω. Cf. L. and Sc. τίθημι, B. 4.

992. The future partic. implies the inevitable: cf. 934.

993, 4. σ. πημ. = “inventor of pains” (but L. and Sc. render it “learned in misery”).—For νυκτὶ συνθ., = “taking counsel with night,” see Pfl., and cf. Pind. *Pyth.* IV. 204, νυκτὶ κοινάσαντες ὁδόν, “having imparted their journey to (none but) night.”

995, 6. See N.—For συνοικῶν = “wedded to,” cf. L. and Sc., and Aesch. *Ag.* 1434, φόβου μέλαθρον ἐλπίς ἐμπατεῖ.

997. Take οὐκ ἀριθμὸν as one word: here used of a single man, = “no cipher.” Cf. *Troad.* 476, οὐκ ἀριθμὸν ἄλλως, ἀλλ’ ὑπερτάτους Φρυγῶν, and see the context of ἀριθμὸς in Ar. *Nubes*, 1203. Also, Horace, *Epist.* I. 2, 27, Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati.

998, 9. καὶ γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ὦν = εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐχθρὸς ἐστι. Cf. *Iliad* XVI. 627, τί σὺ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐσθλὸς ἔων, ἀγορεύσεις; see L. and Sc. καὶ, B. II. 4.

1000. Cf. notes on 317, 346. Here supply τοῦ βίου.—Take δὲ with μέν in 997.

1002. πατρίαν = “inherited from their father.”—Tr. “to leave no stone unturned.” P. thinks the Greek is a metaphor derived from turning stones to look for crabs or scorpions. Cf. Hdt. v. 96, κ. πᾶν χρήμα, and Plat. *Legg.* 843, A.

1003. κτείνοντα = “trying to kill:” cf. 293 and *Phoen.* 1600, αὐθὺς ὁ σπείρας πατὴρ κτείνει με. [See many references in Elm.]

1005. οὐκοῦν, “would you not then have been persecuting?” should have a note of interrogation at the end of the clause. οὐκοῦν, with full stop, must be taken ironically. Cf. note on 971.—For the double ἄν, see notes on 415, 721, esp. the former.

1007, 8. Observe the change of tense. With εἵσας supply ἄν.—For ἐλαύνειν in the sense of to persecute, cf. Soph. *Aj.* 275, λύπη πᾶς ἐλήλαται κακῇ, *Oed. T.* 28, *Androm.* 31. But see 904.—For σωφρόνως = “discreetly, or, quietly,” cf. 1012.—The same sentiment occurs in *Androm.* 520—524.

1010, 1. See 965, 6.—The dative νόμοις depends on the notion “on the ground of,” or, “with reference to.”—οὐχ ἄγνός εἰμι = οὐχ ὅσιον ἐστί.—For κατθανεῖν see N.

1012, 3. “Athens in letting me go (from death) shewed discretion:” cf. 1007.—τὸν θεόν = “the deity who bids us be discreet, or, bids

us not butcher in cold blood." Probably no deity *by name* is intended: certainly not αἰδώς, which is feminine.—τίονσα is from τίω, to honour: which is not elsewhere used in Euripides: τίω in Aesch., but τίω in Homer. Cf. *Theb.* 77, πόλις γὰρ εὖ πρᾶσσονσα δαίμονας τίει.—τῆς ἐμῆς ἔχθρας="the hatred of which I am the *object*."—Cf. 191, 469, and Livy xxxv. 18, meis criminibus. Pfl.

1014, 5. See N.—There are three ways of translating, or rather of paraphrasing, this passage. I. "Henceforward should you speak of me as visiting you (after my death) with vengeance, and (in my life) noble (in not asking for life)." For this meaning of προστ., see Antipho, 119, 6, and *Choeph.* 287. This version, with P., I believe to be the best.—II. προστρόπαιον γενναῖόν τε="vel improbum vel egregium:" tr. "Call me the criminal or the noble, which you will." So Pfl. and B.—III. πρ.="supplicem," γενναῖον (used ironically)="timidum." So Elm., who thinks that προστρ., which strictly means a suppliant for purification, here means a suppliant for life, and quotes *Aj.* 1173, *Philoct.* 930. The objection to this version is that Eurystheus' tone is the reverse of supplex and timidus.—For τὸν πρ. cf. note on 978.

1024. Tr., with L. and Sc., "For, as to the body, I will not hesitate to commit it to the (Athenian) soil." [But P. would render "I will not *disobey* the *state*."]—σῶμα is an accusative of respect, as in 492, 495: but some would govern it by supplying διδόναι.—This is a curious and feeble pretence of obeying the wish of Athens: but the plot, such as it is, requires that Eurystheus should be killed, and buried in Athenian soil, and yet be friendly to Athens: so that he may, as he now proceeds to do, prophesy against the future enemies of Athens, the descendants of the Heracleidae. And thus Eurystheus, as regards hostility to Athens, changes sides at his death.

1026. κτεῖνε, present tense, slay on; continue, complete, the slaying.

1027. For κατηδέσθη="was *ashamed* to," cf. *Ion* 179, κτείνειν δ' ὑμᾶς αἰδοῦμαι, speaking of birds that frequent the temple. But αἰδῶς never loses the idea of *respect*: cf. *Hippol.* 772, δαίμονα καταιδεσθῆσα, *Ar. Nubes* 1468, καταιδέσθητι πατρῶν Διά. Cf. note on 6, and index.

1028. δωρήσομαι is here used as Donare aliquem aliquo: but sometimes as Donare alicui.

1029. With μείζονα supply ὥφελίαν, and tr. "to a greater extent than mere seeming"

1030. οὐ τὸ μόρσιμον. In these words he alludes to the χρησμός, with the purport of which he thus presents the Athenians.

1031. For the burial of Eurystheus, Elm. qu. Strabo at length.—πάροιθε = “in front of (the temple of Athena of Pallene):” cf. note on 849.

1032. σοι, that is, to the chorus.—For σωτήριος, cf. 402.

1033. μέτοικος: look out this word.—It is used of the dead, buried out of their own land, in Aesch. *Pers.* 319, and *Choeph.* 684. P.

1035. For χερὶ cf. 337.—Here Eurystheus is made to threaten Argos, and the Peloponnesians generally.

1036. Tr. “Having proved thankless for this favour” (which you have now shewn them): so L. and Sc. Cf. Soph. *Aj.* 1267, χάρις διαρρεῖ καὶ προδοῦσ’ ἀλίσκεται.—τοιούτων = “so base as this.”

1037, 8. For προὔστητε, cf. note on 306.—πῶς οὖν = “you ask, why, if I foreknew this, did I come hither, and did not &c.”—ἀλλ’ οὐ is for καὶ οὐ, and thus ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἡδούμην = οὐκ αἰδεσθéis.—For αἰδεῖσθαι in the sense of ἐντρέπεσθαι, to reverence and obey, cf. Aesch. *Suppl.* 478, Ζηνὸς αἰδεῖσθαι κότον, and *Ag.* 937. Elm.

1040. κοῦκ ἂν πρ. = καὶ μ’ οὐ προδώσειν: taking οὐ as one word with the verb.

1040—2. For χοὰς see L. and Sc.; and with χοὰς, supply σπείσης, or ἑάσης σπείσαι, since the phrase χοὰς στάξαι is not used. This is an instance of Zeugma. Cf. index.—Cf. μὴ μοι πρόφασιν, Ar. *Ach.* 345, and for the elliptical acc. cf. Madvig *Gk. Synt.* § 32.—eis = “on to, so as to fall on.” So Xenophon speaks of σφάζειν εἰς τὸν πόταμον.—Tr. “But pour me no libations, nor suffer blood to drop on to my tomb: for in return for this present treatment (i.e. of myself by Alcmena and the Heracleidae, regarding τῶνδε as neuter), evil will be the journey home that I shall give them (that is, give their posterity invading Athens).”—B. qu. Ennius from Cicero *Tusc. Quaest.* I. 15, Nemo me lacrumis decoret, neque funera fletu Faxit; and, for αἷμα, refers to the slaughter of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles.

The version of this passage given above is that supported by Elm. and P. But observe that there is another possible rendering. “Omit not to pour libations, &c.; for (if you do so offer libations) I will give to their posterity (αὐτοῖς) instead of them (τῶνδε, the Heracleidae here present, masculine) an evil return home.” In favour of this interpretation, see note on ἑάω, line 805, and the verse of the *Iliad* there quoted. ἑάω is used in a similar sense in Xen. *Cyrop.* VII. 5. 9, ταῦτα ἑώμεν ὅσα κρείττω

ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέτερας δυνάμεως, in Demosth. *Left.*, line 10, and in many other passages. And observe that, in 1044, τοῦσδε certainly does refer to the Heracleidae.

1043. διπλοῦν κέρδος. It was scarcely a double gain; but, as the next line shews, he regards one event from two points of view. The benefit to the Athenians would arise from the injury to the Peloponnesians, the descendants of the Heracleidae: the two facts are just the opposite sides of the same shield.

1045, 6. With εἰ, supply ἐστὶ:="since."—For κατεργ., "achieve," cf. Hdt. III. 65, κ. τὴν ἡγεμονίην.—For ἐξ, cf. Soph. *Phil.* 260, ὧ παῖ πατρός ἐξ' Ἀχιλλέως.

1050. See N.—This proposal to throw Eur. to the dogs is not consistent with Alcmena's promise in 1023, 4. Possibly, (1) in her rage, she forgot that promise; or (2) she wished to frighten Eurystheus; or (3, and so Pfl.) thinking the burying was no business of hers, she would leave his body to the dogs unless it was claimed by the Athenians, or (4) *πυρὶ* should be read for *κυσὶ*, or (5, and most probable of all conjectures) Euripides himself forgot his former line.

1051. For μὴ ἐλπίσης ὅπως with the future indicative, see note on 248, also 161.

1054, 5. τὰ ἐξ ἡμῶν is either nominative to *ἔσται*, or, accusative of respect,="quod ad nos attinet." At any rate the meaning is "the conduct proceeding from us."—For καθαρώς, adverb for adjective, cf. *καλῶς* in 369.—The chorus would say: "we will not cause any blood-guiltiness to Demophon: we will have nothing to do with this butchery."

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